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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

BROOM CORN.

ITS SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION.

1. It is important that the ground should be good. It ought to be as fresh as you would want for Indian corn. It should be well broken, and, if harrowed, is all the better for it.

2. Plant the seed in the spring (*not too early*), when the ground is warm and in good condition.

3. Rows should be three-and-a-half feet apart, and the seed should be drilled. One stalk of corn should be left, if too thick in the row, six inches apart.

4. Cultivate well—all depends upon good cultivation. I always cultivate in the same manner as Indian corn, and never permit any weeds to grow.

5. Cut when the seed on the stalk are in the milk. One hand should go ahead and "table," to be followed by the cutters. One hand will table for four or five cutters.

6. "Tabling."—This consists in bending the stalks of two rows diagonally across each other, about two feet from the ground. The brush projects beyond the row, and is then cut and laid on the table, thus formed, to dry.—The third row is then cut and laid on the same table; by this means the "wagon-row" is cut—that is, a wagon-row to every six rows. I will explain: a, b, c, d, e, f, represent six rows; a and b, e and f, are table rows; c is cut and placed upon the table of a and b; d is cut and placed upon the table rows of e and f. It is easy to see that c and d are wagon-rows, with a table on each side, convenient for loading into the wagon.

7. Cutting.—If the brush is large, six inches of stalk should be left to it; but to the small brush much more—say eight to twelve inches. Knives should be procured with good handles, and kept sharp.

8. Threshing the seed off is the next thing. A cylinder of wood, twelve inches long and ten inches in diameter must be provided. It should be of solid wood. Into this, iron or steel spikes should be driven, two inches apart, with three left outside the cylinder. This is propelled by horse-power; but, for very large crops, I recommend steam power. Machines are now man-

ufactured, greatly improved, for this very purpose, and can be purchased somewhere East.

9. Curing.—Sheds must be provided for this purpose, so that the corn can be perfectly protected from the sun and rain. I put my corn in racks eight inches apart, leaving abundance of space for free ventilation.

10. The yield is from four hundred to eight hundred pounds to the acre, the latter figure being a large yield.

11. Baling is done in a hay press. The brush should be laid straight, with care, and the bale may be fastened by wire or hoop poles.

12. The cost of cultivation is just equal to that of Indian corn until it is ready to cut.—The cutting, hauling and threshing, requires eight men per day for each acre of corn, besides two teams and one wagon. This includes putting it away on the racks for curing. The cost of baling is just double that of baling hay.

13. I would advise those going into the business of broom corn raising for profit, to begin on five or ten acres for initiation. CLOVERGROVE.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

MIDDLE MEN.

The *high prices* which have ruled for the past year for every article of consumption, may be traced to the interposition of men of this class. These men must have their profit. The grocer, butcher, or commission merchant—must have a profit, and that profit is indefinite; and thereby the consumer is forced to pay about twice as much as he ought for what he uses or consumes. This is the grand evil of the times! The farmer does not take into account what he pays to the commission merchant; and the consumer—be he farmer, merchant, mechanic, or artisan—does not count what he pays as *profit* to him, whom the laws of trade, as at present regulated, places between him and the producer.

Now, Mr. Editor, you and all men will be ready to exclaim, "that the laws of trade regulate themselves;" but, is this true? How do you like it personally? You wish to buy a cow; that cow can be bought for forty dollars from him who bred and raised it (or fed and maintained it till of proper age to sell); but a middle man steps in and buys it, and he demands what he calls a *living profit*, and gets

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from fifty to seventy-five dollars. You want a quarter of beef: the farmer, or in other words the producer, would sell you the animal for what it cost to raise—feed of grass and grain being bunglingly computed—but, in steps Mr. Middle Man; pays the farmer's price; sells it to the butcher, and you have to pay farmer, middle man and butcher, all, a living profit, and in the end you think you pay a high price. You want a barrel of flour. The farmer raises the wheat and can afford to sell it at one dollar a bushel; but, he sends it to the commission merchant, he charges 2½ per cent. commission for selling it, and, in addition, sack hire and storage. This must be paid by the miller, and, of course, the miller must charge for grinding, in addition to all other expenses. The barrel of flour passes into the hands of the retail dealer, and he must have his 20, or less, per cent.; then, drayage is added, and, in the end, the consumer, who pays ten dollars for a barrel of flour, curses the producer, and forgets that he has paid a living profit to three different men between him and the farmer.

Now, Mr. Editor, this might be carried out *ad infinitum*. You know it—every man knows it: but who has the boldness, the moral courage, to resist it? I, for one, contend that neither consumer nor producer can prosper while this breed of cormorants remains between. The one must deal with the other direct, without the interposition of a third party. Then produce will be brought to a minimum as well as a maximum price, and every man who consumes will be able to buy at the producer's price, and thus the middle men—vampires—will be driven from the market and forced to earn a living honestly, like men who labor. W. W. H.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

Culture of Parsnips, Carrots, Beets, &c.

Preparing Ground.—Plow the ground as deep as can be plowed with four good horses or mules, some time in fall before using; by so plowing, you bury the seed of weeds and grass so deep that the most of them will rot before spring; and those that do not rot, will not come up until after the carrots or parsnips have taken a start to grow.

How and When to Sow Seed.—Take your seed and put them in water, and put in a warm place for thirty hours; then take them out of the water, draining the water well from them; then mix wheat bran with them until the seed are separated—which can be easily done by a little rubbing with the hands, and makes the seed heavy enough to drop with much more ease than when dry. Then sow in drills, 18 inches apart, one inch in the ground: sow as soon as the ground is warm—in April.

Manner of Cultivation.—Keep the ground entirely loose on top—say two inches deep—which can best be done with a fine rake. By keeping the ground entirely loose, you prevent it getting dry. The loose earth acts as a covering, which insures a crop in a dry year.

Digging after Maturity.—Take a big plow with a good team; run a furrow, deep, and near the row, letting the bar of the plow nearly touch the roots; the next furrow will turn them out, cutting as deep as it will pay to go. Take

your whole field, or lot of ground, in one land; and, plowing all the ground up, cutting a little more or less, so as to make the bar-side of the plow cut close to the roots, before attempting to turn them out.

Value of Crop.—I believe that one acre of parsnips or carrots, so cultivated, will feed more cattle than four acres of corn no better cultivated. If they are cooked for milk cows, you may feed them almost entire, without making the milk taste. I think them more nutritious than corn, and fed raw with corn makes a good feed. Hogs are very fond of parsnips, and they fatten faster than when fed wholly on corn.

J. D. M., Jackson Co., Mo.

From Lincoln County, Mo.

Eds. Rural World: I send you the following items from Lincoln county: The snow, here, is about five inches deep, and it is very cold. The weather has been delightful since Christmas. We had come to the conclusion that we would sow oats in a few days, but mother Earth has put on her white robe to remind us of the uncertainty of life and the seasons. There was an immense amount of land sown to wheat last fall, and bids fair for a good yield. The fruit prospect is very unfavorable—though I think there will be a fair crop of apples. Farmers, here, take but little interest in fruit culture. Small fruits, with a few exceptions, are not raised here, and there is no part of North Missouri better adapted to them. Auburn is a very desirable place for farmers desiring good, healthy locations and good society. Land is extremely low. Good improved farms can be had at from \$8 to \$40 an acre. It is well suited to the raising of grain and stock. I think that when we get the contemplated Railroad (the St. Louis and Keokuk), land will advance very rapidly. Then the county will be bounded on the West by the North Mo. R.R.—on the East by the Mississippi river, with the St. Louis and Keokuk R. R. running through the centre. Our county has improved rapidly since the war, followed with a good deal of energy. You can, Col., speak a good word for old Lincoln, as you were here last fall advocating the freedom of the American people. I wish we could elect such men as you to be our rulers—then the interests of farmers would not be so much neglected.

You, or some of your kind readers, please state all about planting and managing grape vines. Also, how to plant apple grafts. M. D. L. V. Auburn, Mo., Feb. 23.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

BARBERRY HEDGES.

There have been several inquiries in the *Rural World* about Barberry hedges.

Last summer I saw a very good hedge, formed of this plant, in Montgomery Co., Ill., one mile South of Rosemond. It was about three feet high and very compact, branching very much near the ground, and probably about three years old. From what information I could gain, I was disposed to think very favorably of it. The owner spoke well of it; its only objection being its rather slow growth.

There is a good hedge, forming a labyrinth, in Shaw's garden, near St. Louis.

There are more than twenty species of *Berberis* known to botanists, and found throughout the globe. The *Berberis vulgaris* (used in forming hedges) is common in the North of Europe and Asia, and also grows wild in New England, in woods and thickets, especially in limestone countries. While in Northern latitudes it is a valley plant; in the South it is a mountaineer, climbing Aetna to the height of 7,500 feet. It is usually a bush, from four to six feet high, in Italy growing as large as a plum tree, living a couple of centuries or more. Its fruit is sometimes made into preserves.

[Much of the information above, I obtained from the English *Cyclopedia of Natural History*, Vol. 1.]—*Berberis*—Stamens irritable—Gray.

The following interesting information concerning the irritability of the stamens, is abridged from English *Cyclopedia of Nat. Hist.*, Vol. 1, page 439: "When the filament is touched on

the inside with the point of a pin, the stamens bend forward toward the pistil; touch the stigma with the anther; remain curved for a short time, and then, partially recover their erect position. This is best seen in warm, dry weather—scarcely observable in wet weather.

"Messrs. Macaire and Marcet found that, if you poison a barberry with any corrosive agent, such as arsenic or corrosive sublimate, the filaments become rigid and brittle, and lose their irritability; while, on the other hand, if the poisoning be effected by any narcotic, such as prussic acid, opium or belladonna, the irritability is destroyed by the filaments becoming relaxed and flaccid, that they can be easily bent in any direction. This property is also lost under the influence of the vapor of ether and chloroform."

G. C. B.

From Monroe County, Mo.

Eds. Rural World: As the Star of Empire still continues its way Westward, I wish to say a few words to its followers. Gentlemen—you who contemplate passing through Monroe county, and all those in quest of homes—are most cordially invited to examine our lands. Land certainly is cheaper in Monroe county, considering the improvements, than any where else in Missouri. This is, decidedly one of the best stock raising counties in the State; stock of all kinds do well here. The various grasses, such as Blue grass, Timothy, clover, red top, Hungarian and millet, flourish most luxuriantly; also, corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, turnips, tobacco, &c.—and I believe the ruta baga would do well here. The Hannibal and Moberly railroad, now in process of construction, runs centrally through the county, making Paris, the county seat, a point. Paris is, certainly, one of the most beautiful inland towns in the State. The court house, which has just been completed, is a magnificent building. A prisoner is as secure in the new jail, as though he were incarcerated in "Chill's" itself. Paris also boasts of an extensive woolen factory and flouring mill, and one of the best and most ably edited country newspapers in this or any other State. The county has a good school fund, and good schools are numerous. Good saw and grist mills are plenty. Lumber is worth from \$2 to \$2.25 per hundred feet. The land is pretty equally divided into prairie and timber, with an abundance of rock, water, stone coal, &c. Improved land is worth from \$10 to \$30 per acre—unimproved, \$5 to \$10.

Mr. Editor will you be kind enough to tell me how much Timothy seed to sow to the acre, and if I must put the same quantity on flat and rolling, per acre? RURAL, Paris, Mo.

ANSWER—Sow from ½ to ¾ bushel to the acre—much heavier on bottom land.

North Mo. Agr. & Mech. Association.

The *North Missouri Courier*, publishes the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Marion and Ralls counties, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural and Mechanical Society, from which we condense the following:

The corporate name adopted was, "The North Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical Association;" the objects of the association are the general promotion and encouragement of agricultural and mechanical art; the amount of capital stock was fixed at fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each; the Board of Directors number thirteen; the business operations of the association are to be carried on in the vicinity of Hannibal, very near the county line of Marion and Ralls counties, and not to exceed three miles from the city of Hannibal.

Directors for the ensuing year: Wm. Newland, A. E. Trabue, C. F. Kirtley, J. F. Hawkins, A. J. Settles, Joseph M. Gentry and Thomas Bowling.

Stock to the amount of \$3,000 was taken. Wm. Newland, President.

Geo. H. Shields, Secretary.

The South-west Missouri Agricultural Society has resolved to have an exhibition of fine stock at the Fair Grounds on the first Saturday in April next, at which time we hope that every one who feels an interest in the growth of fine stock will be present. There will also be an exhibition of fast trotting horses in harness and under the saddle.—*Springfield Leader*.

WHEAT CULTURE.

The following is the lecture of the Hon. W. C. Flagg, before the Illinois Industrial University, on the subject of wheat.

The semi-tropical summer of the Mississippi valley points to corn as the most natural and valuable grain that can be grown within its borders; but wheat, from its easy culture, its ready sale, and its universal and acceptable use, even upon soils and under skies not at all propitious to its growth, make it a valuable crop.

We even find wheat grown where corn is the more profitable, something which I can only account for on the supposition that the quick returns of the wheat crop are an irresistible temptation to the thriftless farmer.

In southern Illinois I find upon fair calculation, the cost and value of an acre of good corn and wheat, respectively, are about as follows:

Corn.		Wheat.	
Plowing,	\$1 50	Plowing,	\$2 00
Harrowing,	20	Harrowing,	20
Marking,	20	Planting,	20
Planting,	25	Seed,	2 50
Seed,	25	Reaping,	1 00
Cultivating,	80	Binding,	1 25
Gathering,	2 50	Stacking,	1 10
Shelling,	2 40	Threshing,	2 40
Hauling,	1 80	Hauling,	60

Total,	\$9 90	Total,	\$11 25
Est. product 60 bu.		Do wheat 20 bu.	
Price,	\$ 75	Price,	\$ 2 00
Gross val. per ac.,	45 00	Gross val. per ac.,	40 00
Net per acre,	35 10	Net per acre,	28 75

This shows an excess of \$6 35 per acre in favor of corn, supposing it is shelled and sold in the market.

Fed on the farm, it could of course be made far more profitable. In that case, profit from feeding could be added, and the manure of the stock would go to enrich the land and prevent the exhaustion of the soil.

In face of such facts as the above, I believe that, in certain counties of our State, wheat-growing has steadily increased, while corn-growing barely holds its own. In Jersey, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph and Clinton (?) counties, laying near St. Louis, the average of wheat, according to the auditor's report, exceeds that of corn. In Monroe county, three acres are grown to one of corn; St. Clair, two to one; Jersey, three to two. Other counties are following in their wake; even Boone and McHenry, near the north line of the State, grow more acres of spring wheat than acres of corn.

No cattle worth mentioning are kept on these wheat farms; the straw is burned in the field; and the only return made to the soil, if such we may call it, is generally a clover crop turned under, and in a few instances a scanty manuring from the stables of the horses, kept to plow the land. In some cases no corn is grown on the farm, but is purchased from the proceeds of the wheat crop.

The wheat-grower, therefore, must look about him, and seek better methods, or he will rightfully be accused of bad economy. He may hardly be able to show that, even with the best management, he can make wheat replace corn in profit, in the State of Illinois; but as part of a rotation, and as one of a succession of crops to fill the year with labor and harvests, he may be able to show that it has a fitting place and a profitable use; whilst its excellence as a breadstuff renders it almost indispensable.

Premising thus much by way of protest against the terrible waste of agricultural wealth, now going on all over the West by growing and exporting this valuable grain, and robbing posterity without real benefit to our own generation, I will undertake to say, in the absence of a more able person, a few words on wheat-growing.

In Illinois, according to the State auditor's report, we had, in 1867, 2,083,189 acres in wheat, against 4,725,386 acres of corn. Of this, 2,000,000 of acres, probably about one-half, was winter wheat, mostly grown in the southern part of the State, and the spring wheat mostly north, although I have known instances where 30 bushels of spring wheat to the acre has been grown as far south as Alton.

The winter wheat, owing to the snowless winters on our prairies, and the looser composition of our soils, is more easily winter-killed in the central and northern part of the State, and is limited to the white soils of southern Illinois for its most fitting place and successful growth.

The best soils for winter wheat, so far as I have observed, are the white oak ridges along the Mississippi bluffs. The crop is there quite certain, and the quality of the grain, and the flour made of it, quite superior. The poorest soils for wheat are the wet and rich prairie lands of the creek and river bottoms. I suppose the wheat of Jersey, Madison, St. Clair, Randolph, and Monroe counties is the best in the

State, and this is the reason, no doubt, why the crop is so extensively cultivated in these counties.

While I think the hot climate reduces the yield per acre, it probably has the effect to produce a heavier grain, containing more gluten, and producing a finer quality of flour.

The best rotation of crops in which wheat takes a part is, I think, the following, commencing with corn on sward: 1st year, corn; 2d, corn; 3d, oats, barley, or other spring crops; 4th, wheat; 5th to 7th, grass and meadow; 8th to 10th, grass as pasture.

Then, for one year of wheat we have two of corn, one of oats, &c., three of meadow, and three of pasture.

I am not prepared to say that this is the best possible rotation, but it is a good one in its proportion of grass and grain.

Wheat, therefore, succeeds oats or other spring crops; it is a good succession to clover, and probably to sward, when well rolled; but as a matter of convenience, I prefer the above rotation, letting the first force of green or other manures expend itself on corn, letting the wheat draw on the better decomposed materials and from the original elements in the soil.

Oat stubble should be turned under as soon as possible after cutting, to a greater or less depth, according to the fertility of the soil and weight of the stubble. The poorer the soil the deeper it should be broken up, and to prevent weeds springing up before sowing, run a cultivator or harrow over it occasionally; some also plow a second time, just before seeding.

All wheat-growers agree in saying that the ground should be finely pulverized, and then well packed by rolling, so that when the drill is used, it may find a hard, fine soil to receive its flukes. I say drill, because our experience south goes to show that it is better than broadcast sowing. It saves seed, places it at a more uniform depth, and leaves the young plant in a shallow furrow, protected from the drying wind by the adjacent ridges, whence the winter's frosts and thaws disintegrate and pulverize it, allowing it to cover the roots, instead of laying them bare. In the Michigan woods, where snow lies throughout the winter, I find the drill in less universal favor.

The reason why wheat succeeds best in a hard soil, is from the fact that it heaves less readily, and does not admit frost so easily.

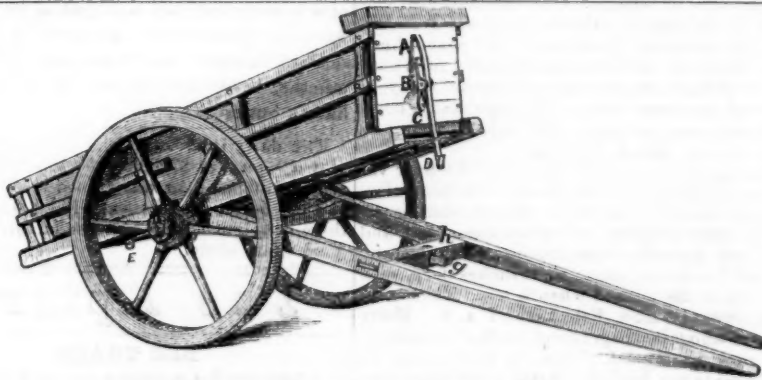
Owing to the ravages of the Hessian fly, farmers near Alton now practice later sowing than formerly. In avoiding this evil it is a question if we do not fall upon a greater. This late sowing necessitates the planting of early ripening varieties, which are not the most productive, endangers the plant in winter from insufficient rooting, and delays ripening in summer, with consequent danger from heat and rust. Heat, by its direct action, materially lessened the yield the past season, but rust is the disease most dreaded. This may be regarded as the result of extremes of heat and cold, drouth and moisture, whereby the vitality of the plant is lowered, its tissues ruptured, and made the prey of fungoid growths.

The hand culture of wheat has been rarely tried in this country, although Jethro Tull and his horse hoe husbandry were introduced by Mr. Cobbett over half a century ago. A gentleman present here to-day, tells me that he fears the spring culture of wheat will not be successful, because it increases the plant growth and delays the period of ripening, thus endangering damage from rust. Others claim that harrowing in spring gives an increased yield, and the drill itself suggests a similar operation to cultivate the intervening spaces.

This danger of late ripening, resulting from late sowing, suggests renewed attention to the subject of early sowing. It ought, if possible, to be obviated, and I hope that the State entomologist and his co-laborers may sometime help us to do it. We should also know more of those fungoid growths attending rust, potato rot, and many other diseases so fatal to the farmer and fruit-grower. Here we see the need of a State botanist and of a State botanical survey, which, among other things, shall develop and make understood the various rots, rusts, and mildews resulting from the changes of our variable climate.

It is a very common opinion that early cutting produces a plumper grain, a larger product, and a better flour. This opinion is probably not correct; or, at least, only in part. Instances have come under my observation the past season, where early cutting was a positive injury.

The remainder of the lecture was devoted to reaping, threshing, and marketing, giving a description of the improvements made during the last 25 years in harvesting this grain.



APPLEGATE'S PATENT CART CATCH.

The design of the simple device shown in the accompanying engraving as attached to a common cart, is to facilitate the tipping of a cart and the dumping of its load, being operated either at the front or rear by the simplest mechanism, not liable to get out of order and always at hand to perform its work.

A, in the engraving, is a catch lever pivoted at B to the front of the cart, having a spring, C, to hold it to its work, and terminating in a pawl or latch at D, that engages with a staple, G, secured to the cross bar or brace, H. To the lower end of the lever, A, is connected a rod passing under the cart and terminating at E, by which the catch may be worked by the driver when at the back of the cart.

Attached to the lever or catch in front, and

just above the latch, D, is an L-shaped slide, or rather a slide forming three sides of a square that serves to keep the catch, D, disengaged from the staple, G, after the catch has been unlatched, and locks it when in contact with the staple, it sliding freely, by its own weight, on the lever. This is not shown in the engraving. In operation the catch may be disengaged at the front by pressing upon the lower part of the lever catch, or by pulling the rod at the rear. The advantages of this device are apparent, and its simplicity is such that any country blacksmith can make, attach, or repair it readily.

Patented by Joseph H. C. Applegate, Dec. 29, 1868. Orders for State and county rights may be addressed as above, or to Garrison & Woodruff, P. O. Box 338, Bridgeton, N. J.

What may be Done with Worthless Land.—A farmer in Middlesex Co., had 18 acres of worthless land. A few years ago he resolved to reclaim it, which he did at an expense of \$3000. He then put the entire lot in cranberries. The land could be overflowed whenever it was desirable to do so. The vines grew, and flourished beyond

expectation. The grower picked his cranberries by hand. His crop some years was 1000 barrels. Some years cranberries are worth \$20 a barrel. The value of the crop any year is greater than the original cost of reclaiming the land. This statement should encourage farmers who may have patches of a similar character to do likewise.

Sprouting Osage Orange Seed.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I will give the readers of your valuable paper my experience in sprouting Osage Orange seed. About the 1st of April poured water—almost boiling—on the seed. Changed the water daily, to prevent fermentation, each time using quite warm water, for ten days. Then placed two inches of clean sand in a box; then the seed; then two more inches of sand. Put the box in the sun two feet from the ground; protected from rain and cold air, of nights, with boards. Sprinkled the top every day when the sun was hot, to keep the seed moist. When sprouted, separated the sand from the seed, by means of a common hand sand sieve, first spreading and exposing them to the sun just long enough to allow the sand to pass readily through the sieve. A box 4x4 feet, 4 inches deep, will do for a half bushel of seed. In two weeks from the time they were put in the sand they all sent out tough sprouts, from one to two inches long. I think sand much quicker than saw-dust, and much easier separated from the seed.

I have seen much printed about the best way to prevent gate posts from sagging. I have found that—where there is a clay foundation—sinking them fully four feet, and thoroughly tamping, is all sufficient. F. WING.

Lincoln Co., Mo., Feb. 27th.

From Cedar Grove, Marion Co., Mo.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Our Horticultural Society is advancing slowly, but surely. We have a handsome library of about seven hundred volumes, two or three hundred of which are in private hands—but, we expect many, if not all, to come forth. We appointed a committee to rent a suitable hall for our Society in time for our March meeting.

The peach crop is all gone, and the finer varieties of cherries are supposed to be dead also. Wheat prospect was never better—during the mild, open weather, it made a fine start, and was well protected from the late cold blast, by a good blanket of snow, eight inches deep, with no frost in the ground when it fell. Thermometer down to zero, Feb. 27th, 7 A. M. Many parties who failed to get ice of the first formation, are now cutting ice. Corn is worth from 55 to 65 cents per bushel. Stock hogs bring any price a man has the face to ask; cattle are also high. Green apples—none to be had; potatoes very scarce and high; bacon, ditto. Some farmers complain of hard times. Well, there is a screw loose somewhere. Many farmers operate entirely without system; hence, they are always in the wake of crops that paid big last year, and change their programme as often as the *Price Current* changes. Few farmers keep a book account of their business; still fewer can tell what it cost them to raise a bushel of wheat or corn, or a pound of pork or beef. Now, what would be thought of a merchant if he could not tell the cost of any article he offered for sale? This state of things should not be. We must have an Agricultural College! O. H. P. LEAR.

FROM MONTGOMERY CO., MO.—EDS. RURAL WORLD: Wheat that was sown early, looks well, and promises a large yield. There was more sown last fall, here, than I have ever known in one season; the late sowing, however, looks badly, and doubtless much of it is frozen out already. Peaches nearly all killed, I have seen two fields, that were sown in Clover, last spring, that had good stands—one on the prairie and the other on the bottom, but so many freezes and thaws have come, that thousands of the young roots from 4 to 5 inches long, are thrown out on the surface. Weather quite cold, and has been for several days. M. M. H. Americus, March 4th, 1869.

The Dairy.

A BUTTER FACTORY

"Is proposed near St. Louis. Hundreds of families are ready to contract for a fresh article at 60 cents a pound the year round. Water and springs for milk-houses are abundant, and nothing is wanting but grass."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The agricultural editor of the *N. Y. Tribune* is full of crotchets and eccentricities; but we have always given him credit for being candid and honest; and, if we had any other way open—such as having used figures instead of letters in our article—we would prefer to lay the blame on ourselves, or the types, rather than to think Mr. Meeker had wilfully misquoted us. Supposing that the agricultural editor of the *Tribune* refers to our article on "A Butter Factory Near St. Louis," in the *Rural World*, we say, in urging the establishment of such a factory, that we believe "5,000 families could be found, willing to contract for A No. 1 butter, at forty cents per pound all the year round;" not sixty cents, as stated above. We say that such a factory would pay handsomely even at 35 cents per pound.

"Nothing is wanting but grass"—(*Tribune*). This—if we are able to discover the temper—is intended as a slur. Certainly Mr. M. does not want his readers to infer that the land in the vicinity of St. Louis is not favorable to grass, when the fact is, that no crop is more certain here than timothy, or blue grass, or even clover.

We are glad to know that parties abundantly able to carry out such a project, as we proposed, have had their attention attracted by the article referred to; and we think it will not be many months, before the vicinity of St. Louis will have a butter factory.

The dairy interests of the United States employ a capital of \$700,000,000, while the cheese product of last year was valued at \$25,000,000, and the butter product was \$100,000,000, while there are eight hundred cheese factories in New York State alone.

The Apiary.

BEE TRAPS.

A long headed Sucker away up North, living near, or in the edge of the timber, noticed that a great many runaway swarms came over his place every season, to lodge and make a home in some hollow tree. What could be done to secure these, or at least some of them? He would see! He went to work and sawed off square the tops of some of the oldest and largest trees; upon these stumps he placed box-hives, in which, perhaps, he placed some good comb and also some honey as a decoy. We did not learn whether the top was cut off below all the branches, but are of opinion that some limbs were left below where the tree was cut. As a result of his ingenuity, our Sucker friend has now nine fine swarms. Of course nobody can identify any of these runaway swarms, and so he may as well own them as any body; and that with a good conscience. Who will be the next to try the experiment, and report to the *Rural World*?

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Bees were gathering pollen on the crocus the 9th of last month. This

day they are carrying it to their hives very rapidly. The recent cold snap has killed about one-third of the peach buds. Strawberry plants look well; also the wheat fields. EGYPT.

Cobden, Ill., March 1st.

BEE STINGS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I have often intended to make known more publicly a remedy for the sting of bees and other poisonous insects. It is chloroform, applied to the part by means of a cloth. After it burns a little the poison will be destroyed in its effects. Ammonia and other stimulants will give some relief, but none compared with chloroform. I have used it for years, and think it worth being made public. G. W. F.

The Poultry Yard.

CURE FOR CHICKEN CHOLERA.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I have been a delighted reader of the *Rural World* for several years; and, seeing many inquiries in regard to a cure for chicken cholera, I take the privilege of sending a recipe which I think an unfailing remedy. We have used it in this neighborhood with great success: Mix Calomel in corn-meal dough, in the proportion of 20 grains to a gallon of meal: give a good feed of this to all the chickens—sick and well—twice during the day. The next day give them coal oil, mixed plentifully in their dough—at least five tablespoonfuls to a gallon of meal (they will not eat this unless they are very hungry). Treat them this way once a week, and a few trials will be sure to show that it will cure. Of course, cleanliness and pure water are necessary. Throw ashes or lime, or both, where the chickens roost and use, every morning; and when a fowl dies burn it up immediately.

Knowing from experience that this remedy is sure, reasonable and easy, I do not hesitate to recommend it. S. F. S. McL.

Fattening Poultry in France.

The following description is given of the method adopted in France for fattening poultry on an extended scale: A large circular building, well ventilated, and with the light partially excluded, is constructed and fitted up with cages placed on tiers with circular shelves revolving on a common central axis. The apparatus is so arranged as to be readily raised, depressed, or rotated, and the cages are so divided as to give each bird a separate stall, containing a perch. The birds are placed with their tails converging to a common centre, while the head of each may be brought in front by a simple rotary movement of the shelf on the central axis. Each bird is fastened to its cell by leathern fetters, which prevents movement, except of the head and wings, without occasioning pain. When the feeding time comes, the bird is enveloped in a wooden case, permitting only the head and neck to appear, and which is popularly known as its paletot, or overcoat; by this means all unnecessary struggling is avoided. The attendant (a young girl) seizes the head in her left hand, and gently presses the beak in order to open it; then, with her right, she introduces into the gullet a tin tube about the size of a finger. This tube is united to a flexible pipe communicating with the dish of food, and from which the desired quantity is instantaneously injected into the stomach. The feeding process, it is stated, is so short that two hundred birds can be fed by one person in an hour. The food is a liquid paste, composed of Indian and barley meal, boiled in milk. It is administered three times a day, in quantities varying according to the condition of each bird.

Horse Department.

HORSE GOSSIP.

Bruce and Wallace, the authors of the two stud books, have gone to work to revise and correct each other's book. The public will, by this means, be treated to as complete and perfect a record of the thorough-bred horses that have been imported into this country, and their descendants, as can possibly be gotten up.

Mr. B. F. Grant, of the firm of S. S. Grant & Co., corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, purchased on Friday last a superb saddle stallion, of Mr. Giltner, of Fayette county, Kentucky. This horse is a descendant of the celebrated racing stallion Denmark, and will be recollected as the winner of the grand prize awarded for the best saddle stallion at the St. Louis Fair last October.

B. G. Bruce, Esq., has determined on an effort to revive the Buckeye Club, at Cincinnati, and has taken charge of their course for that purpose. Several days' racing is proposed for that place in May next.

No class of men seem to be as ignorant of their business, as those who handle horses.—Somebody wants to know what sort of gear is best for draft purposes; and an inquirer asks if the yoke-harness, that is used by fancy men, on fancy horses, for fancy driving in fancy places—is not preferable to the collar-harness for farm work? Such harness is not fit for work, for a dozen reasons that can easily be perceived by any one who will take the trouble to examine their operations whilst in use on the horse. In turning it will be seen that the draft strap in front, pulls from one side to the other, across the breast of the horse; and, with much weight, it would soon chafe the horse until the skin was worn off; besides this evil, the draft is thrown entirely too low down on the shoulder, to enable the horse to draw well with ease to himself.

Few persons understand properly how to harness up a team for work. Not one farmer in a dozen gives sufficient attention to the rig of his team. The reason is, that the greater portion do not know how to harness up a plow team as it ought to be; and the rest are of the careless sort, who are satisfied with anything that will possibly do. The collar should fit the shape of the neck at the shoulder, from top to bottom, on both sides and all the way around. The hames should then be held fast in place on the collar, and tied at top and bottom, to press equally on every part of the collar. If the hames are longer than necessary, always regulate them by making new holes for the string at the top. After working a half day, examine closely to see if the shoulder shows signs of the pressure being too great on any particular place. If the lower part of the shoulder begins to slip a few hairs; or, after an hour's rest from work, it puffs a little, and the horse shrinks from a gentle pressure of the hand on the part—the fault is with the hames, the trace hook of which will be too low down on them—which is sure to bring the draft in that case too heavy on the lower part of the shoulder.

I often see old, practical farmers, when the

shoulder of their horse is hurt, by unequal pressure on some part, put a roll of blanket on the collar immediately over the sore place, thinking that the blanket being softer than the collar, the hurt part would be benefitted by it. Now, this is a wicked mistake; and a man who practices it, ought to hunt a "pizen" shop, and make his dinner off of strychnine as a sure remedy for such foolery. Sinful economy sometimes forces a man to use a collar for his horse that does not fit the neck and shoulder properly, and the consequence is, that a hurt is sure to come on the part where the pressure was too great. When the mischief is done, the best remedy (if it is intended to use the same ill-fitting gear) will be to place padding on the collar, above and below the sore place. This will relieve it of the pressure that caused the hurt, and a chance is thereby given it to get well.

GOSSIPER.

HORSE THIEVES.—Eds. Rural World: The upper part of St. Charles and lower part of Warren counties, have been infested by horse thieves until their depredations have become perfectly unbearable. Not less than ten valuable horses and mules have been stolen within a scope of a few miles, within the last few weeks. The people have become aroused, and are determined to put a stop to their thieving. To this end, vigilance clubs have been formed at Wright City, Millville and Wentzville, and the whole community is on the qui-vive to bring the villains to speedy grief. C. W. P., Snow Hill, Mo., March 6.

REMARKS.—This is right. Ferret out the rascals. This can only be done by prompt, united effort. Every citizen is interested in bringing horse thieves to speedy punishment. When a horse is stolen, spare no efforts nor expense to capture the thief. Those whose horses are not taken, are as much interested as those whose horses are stolen—for it will be their turn to suffer next. Organize, raise money, and show such rascals that you are determined to protect yourselves.

CRAWFORD CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Eds. Rural World: In accordance with an order from our county court, the citizens of Crawford county, met on the 27th day of February, at Cuba, to organize an "Agricultural Society," which was done by choosing D. B. Snoddy, President; B. Smith, Secretary; J. B. Vance, Treasurer, and B. F. Johnson, Collector. Cuba, Mo., March 6th. B. SMITH, Sec.

Answers to Correspondents.

ESSEX PIGS.—Eds. Rural World: Can you inform me where I can procure a pair of pigs of the Essex breed, without sending East for them? Are they to be had in this State, and of whom, and at what price? J. B. Lee's Summit, Mo.

Eds. Rural World: Having an old meadow which I wish to plow up, from the fact of Blue grass taking it, I wish to know which would be the most profitable—Plow this spring, plant in corn, then follow with fall wheat; or plow next summer, and in the fall sow wheat on sod. By adopting the last method, can get half a crop of hay in time to prepare for grain—but, which would be the best and surest for wheat, I am not able to say. D., Clay Co., Mo.

ANSWER.—If the destruction of the Blue grass is the main point, it can best be done by plowing the land very shallow in August. Then it would hardly do to work it in season to put in winter wheat. If, on the other hand, the shallow plowing be made trench plowing—that is, follow the first plow immediately and in the same furrow, turning five or six inches more soil on the top—it may do to sow to fall wheat. We think this last method would also answer for a corn crop, but none of the Blue grass must be turned back, as it will grow right along it brought to light.

Perhaps some of our correspondents may have experience which will help subscriber. Will they give it through our columns?

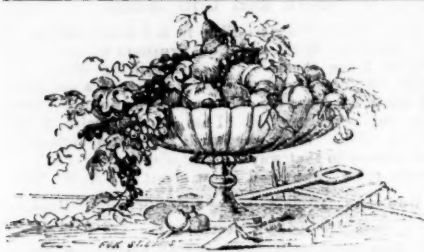
Corn and Cob Meal.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Why is it I hear nothing of the utility of Corn and Cob Crushers of late, and why do I see them so frequently sitting about the farms, but never used. A few days since a neighbor let me have a very good one that he bought a year ago, but never used it. I am grinding with it for young cattle. Some say it will kill cattle, eating the cob ground in that way. I am disposed to risk it.—Please tell us what you know about it. A. W. McP.

REMARKS.—Some men are constitutionally tired.—They work by fits and starts. One day they make up their mind that they will do something right. They send for a corn and cob crusher and expect to use it; but, before it comes to hand, the industrious fit has passed by and they are tired. It is so easy to fill a corn basket with a scoop and throw out the corn in the ear to stock—but the labor of grinding it, and then making a trough in which to feed it, seems too much; to them "there is a lion in the way." If it were not for this constitutional tiredness of many of our farmers, there would not be a bushel of corn fed, unless it was first ground and then cooked, or at least scalded. Experiments without number have been made to demonstrate the fact that it is more profitable to grind and cook corn than to feed it raw and unground. Nay, the great question is: Can the labor be had? Will the farmer be sufficiently interested to do this work himself—if he cannot hire it? The knowledge of a fact is worth nothing to us, if we cannot or do not apply it. Corn cobs never killed a horse or cow or calf, unless the animal was choked by the same. There is sufficient nutriment in corn cobs to winter a cow, provided they are first cooked before feeding. We have, ourselves, for several years owned and used a "Little Giant" corn and cob mill, not only to grind feed for our own stock, but have ground corn for other people also.—We never did raise better, larger and stronger calves than during those years, and we should never have laid the mill by, but for the breaking of the driver (wheel), the model having been altered, and the manufacturer having moved to Cincinnati and discontinued the manufacture of the mill. We have never had an implement on the farm that we thought of more practical utility, although by no means perfect, for the work it was designed to do. Our correspondent need have no apprehension of his stock being killed by cob meal, if judiciously fed. When corn is worth more than twenty-five cents per bushel, it pays to grind and cook it—and pays big. If corn meal is intended for swine, it should not be given to pigs unless it is mixed with bran, half and half; or better, cooked. Mush and milk is good alike for children and pigs. This constitutes also a very wholesome diet for calves, and they will thrive on it. If the apparatus for cooking be not at hand, bring a kettle full of water to a boil and pour it over the meal—but do not feed it warm—let it be perfectly cool, and do not feed in too large a quantity at first. In conclusion, we hope our correspondent will give us the result of his trial with corn and cob meal.

PICKLES.—Answer to N. W. P., Lagrange, Mo.—We believe there is quite a number of grocers who keep pickles in salt—and, with these, contracts may perhaps be made for the delivery of cucumber pickles—either green or in salt. Wm. O. Gibson, James H. Gibson, David Nicholson, D. A. Biggers, are large dealers, and doubtless there are many more. A good way would be to write to these gentlemen and find out if they are disposed to contract. It would be better to have a personal interview with parties. Unless such contracts can be made, we would not advise to go extensively into the raising of cucumbers for pickles.

S. Broderick.—"Warder on Hedges and Evergreens," price \$1.50, may be ordered through C. W. Murtfeldt, at this office.



HORTICULTURAL.

RASPBERRIES IN THE WEST.

Success in the culture of the Raspberry has been very limited in our State, outside of the Black Cap varieties. A great number of very fine varieties have, from time to time, been introduced, and a "very weak furor" occasionally gotten up for them; but, the fruit and the furor in a few years disappear.

The fine varieties of the raspberry generally belong to the Antwerp family, and we find that it is with Antwerp blood in the raspberry, as it is with the *Vinefera* blood in grapes—the more of it is present, the less chance there is of success.

A raspberry being introduced with the Antwerp character is justly regarded with suspicion, since so very many of this class have failed. The Antwerps, Red and White, Brinckle's Orange, Allen, Kirtland, Hornet, Pilate, Jouet, Imperial, Souchet, Fastolf, and a host of others, have failed, unless with special protection in the winter. The Philadelphia alone, perhaps, has generally done well.

The Clarke is quite a recent introduction of the Antwerp family; said, by some, to be quite hardy, and is certainly an excellent fruit. Dr. Edwards says it is hardy in this State. Mr. G. W. Campbell, of Ohio, says that it has stood the winter with him when the thermometer fell to 24° below zero. Along with this, we notice a recent writer from New Jersey, says, that they were winter-killed with him; and another from Linn Co., Mo., says, that "it was badly killed during the past winter"—'67-8. This being the case, while it is well to test it, caution should be used in going into it largely.

The Miami, Doolittle, Surprise and Purple Cane, are of the *occidentalis* family and quite hardy; and, although very inferior to the Antwerp class in quality, still they can be relied on.

The Philadelphia, Minnesota, Ellisdale, &c., are red varieties that seem generally to succeed with us, and are of a much higher character than the Black Caps.

Planting with caution is always safe, and is very desirable in the case of the new varieties of raspberry.

NURSERIES.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: We need a thorough Nursery out here. We have a few small ones in adjoining counties, and the nucleus of one in this—Vernon county, Mo. Clinton, in Henry county, has a nursery whose catalogue promises well. It is getting good orders from us this spring. We frequently have wagon loads of trees from the neighborhood of Bolivar—generally in very bad condition. I have no confidence in their lists. Names are cheap you know.

Nevada, our county set, is an excellent point for a thorough nursery. Grape vines are in great demand. Now is the time to begin. No climate in the world is better adapted to fruit growing than ours. N. M. HARDING.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

Street Trees and English Sparrows.

It is certainly very up-hill work, to get street trees to grow and flourish in the city of St. Louis, especially the lower part of it; for, between the great heat reflected from the houses and the pavements, the lime dust, the coal smoke, and the insect tribes, they have a good many enemies to contend with—but, the worst of all are, probably, insects. And, of the insect enemies to street trees, the drop-worm, or basket-worm, appears to be the worst; though, doubtless, there are other caterpillars in the summer to contend with, besides the little Red Spider—which is a deadly and insidious foe. But, the drop-worm is a tangible reality, and can be seen in all his naked deformity at this season when the trees are bare and leafless; and, what is worse, the only remedy at present devised (hand picking) is almost impracticable, on account of the inaccessibility of Mr. Worm—he being suspended from the very topmost, towering height, all over, and on every limb and twig of the loftiest tree.

Now, the very best antidote to this state of things is, the European house sparrow. True, he is accused at home of being a thief and marauder, and there is no doubt but he does like small grain, garden seed, &c.; but, whatever objection might apply against his introduction into the country, there can be none against it for the city: here he will be perfectly at home, and will work with a will at clearing the trees of drop-worms, span-worms, canker-worms, and all other worms. He is pre-eminently a domestic wild bird; gregarious and social in his habits; very prolific—several broods being raised in a year; rather homely in garb, but elegant in shape, and as lively as a cricket—he is about the only bird that can thrive and flourish in large cities on their own hook. The writer has seen them in the heart of old London, begrimed and black with soot, yet cheerful and vivacious, and ever ready with a twiddle and a chirp, to greet their mates and the public with. Besides, they have been introduced into New York and Brooklyn with success.—Who will be the first to introduce a few pairs or a few dozens here, and place his name high on the list of public benefactors?

Here is what the last *American Agriculturist* says about their value in New York:

"A few years ago, the trees in the public grounds and streets of New York and its suburbs, were so over-run by the span-worm that they were more of a nuisance than an ornament. 'Worm-time' was dreaded by all, and many were the devices proposed for exterminating the span-worm. At last, some one introduced the European sparrow, which made itself completely at home, and soon proved too much for the insects. For the deliverance from insects, the people have been duly grateful: whole villages of bird houses have been built for them; food

is provided in winter; and their lives are especially watched over by the police.

"Those who have them on their premises, are unwilling to part with them at any price; and there is no doubt about their utility in cities."

Now, let any one look around and among the street trees of St. Louis, and see the need of something of the sort here. Then, form a sparrow association and send for a cargo. C. S.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

"BLACKBERRIES."

As an experimenter with all new fruits, in a limited way, I have from time to time given your readers a history of the hardiness, quality and productiveness, of such varieties. As soon as a new fruit appeared it has been bought and "put upon its best behavior" for a thorough trial.

Your correspondent, "Anceps," seems to think our remarks might apply to other sections than the East, and to other fruits besides the grape. This is true; and, if he will run back through the various issues of the *Rural World*, he will find that we have done so often. He will also find that I have given an experience with the very fruit he heads his article with. Of the Missouri Mammoth; its originator or "foster-parent;" its friends or enemies; or the men who commend it; their reliability, judgment and experiences—are, to me (in the humble position of an inquirer, and one who is testing all varieties,) of no concern whatever. To those who are buying to test all small fruits, we say—buy sparingly. If, for extensive planting, *know* what it is, before you put too much money in it. It will undoubtedly be fruited in many localities the coming season, when a *partial* knowledge of its qualities may be determined.

I have a few large, strong plants of it, side by side with twenty others—that is, on similar soil, culture and location. The Kittatinny and Missouri Mammoth, Sable Queen, Alden, and one or two others—have passed the present winter without winter-killing in the least.—Lawton, Crystal White and Wilson's Early—are badly killed. After fruiting time, we shall recur to the blackberry subject again.

We think that all fruits that are found, produced by seed, hybrids, or whatever it may be—should be *thoroughly tested* by men who are above the unfortunate position of receiving a portion of the stock to puff it. There has been a great number of fruits sent out, that were recommended by fruit men, that have proved entire failures in the *very places* where the report came from. These things are not mistakes; it is not the old excuse of a "change of climate, soil, or exposure"—yet many of these men are held up as very *patterns* of pomological piety for us to follow. They attend our fairs, our fruit conventions and farmers' clubs, and take the lead in all the matters coming before those bodies. With self-esteem toned up to impudence, they seek to instruct the West in what she shall plant. They always have some pet of their own, or, are "foster-father" or god-father to some miraculous production they are desirous that the farmer and planter *must* have to be happy. The names who commend it and recommend it, are *weighty* ones. They go off rapidly, and the people are defrauded of their honest dollars. CONCORD.

Shall starting and to w tions are be super ing fruit sixteen horticult each oth plish, as Indeed, that we high, do low-head have du their ow The c peaches were but heads a

They fold. T lation, i in the fr make it their ra ure; an start the the soon destroy color to cultivate horse-po In pla of one y well gro high, an branchi vertical there wi ing from away all of twelve this be the tree eight bu ervals, last men branches ary to l to ten o vent the and robb for the s the fall commen es to on from th inches, The tre as we h the end branches head of branches was to s Without heavy a

Pruning the Peach to the Fourth Year.

BY DR. E. S. HULL.

Shall we grow our peach trees with branches starting from the ground: or shall we prune; and to what height? These, and similar questions are now often asked. We think it would be superfluous to give any instructions in growing fruit trees to low heads, since, for the past sixteen or eighteen years, all our journals, both horticultural and agricultural, have vied with each other in descriptions, how best to accomplish, as they supposed, so desirable a result. Indeed, so much has been written on this point, that we have gone from trunks six to eight feet high, down to those of as many inches. These low-headed orchards, on coming into bearing, have disappointed, or must soon disappoint, their owners.

The conditions attending the growing of peaches are now so changed from what they were but a few years since, that trees with low heads are, in the main, no longer a success.

They increase the labor of cultivation many-fold. The low branches cut off the under circulation, inducing disease in the foliage and rot in the fruit. They invite insect enemies, and make it difficult, if not impracticable, to arrest their ravages. In short, low heads are a failure; and the sooner we can induce people to start the heads of their trees at a proper height, the sooner will it be possible to successfully destroy insects; to ward off disease; to insure color to the fruit, and make it practicable to cultivate quite up to the trees by means of horse-power.

In planting a peach orchard, we select trees of one year's growth from the bud. These, if well grown, will be not less than five or six feet high, and will have many side or lateral shoots branching out horizontally from the main or vertical stem. In addition to the side branches there will also be found numerous buds extending from the ground to the top of the tree. Cut away all the branches and buds to the height of twelve or fifteen inches. Next, cut away all buds below the point at which it is intended the tree shall form its head, except six or eight buds, which are to be left at regular intervals, and on different sides of the stem. The last mentioned buds will push into as many branches as there are buds. It will be necessary to keep these side branches pinched back to ten or twelve inches during summer to prevent them from running off with the growth, and robbing those buds and branches selected for the future head of the tree. Sometime after the fall of the leaves, and before the growth commences in the spring, reduce the side branches to one bud each, and when the branches from these buds shall extend to ten or twelve inches, pinch them as directed in the first year. The treatment will be the same the third year as we have directed for the second, except at the end of the season cut away all the side branches except those intended to form the head of the tree. The object of the side branches, of which mention has been made, was to strengthen the stem or trunk of the tree. Without them the tree would have become top-heavy and bent the trunk. Trees grown as we

have described will have straight, tapering stems, which will be of sufficient strength in their fourth year to stand erect.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Executive and Fruit Committees was held in New York on Feb. 10th, Hon. M. P. Wilder presiding. The main object of the meeting was to give the fruit catalogues a more careful revision than could be done at the annual meeting. Though we missed many whom we hoped to see present, there was an assemblage fitly representing the Pomologists of the country. The gentlemen went into the work with earnestness, and prosecuted it with perseverance, and their labors will relieve the Annual gathering of much time-consuming work. The prompt and well matured decisions given by those present, indicated a great amount of careful observation. As the work of revision was going on, it occurred to us that people in general know but little of their indebtedness to these workers in Pomology, who give years of experiment

to say whether a variety is worthy or unworthy of cultivation. Fruit growers all over the country reap the benefits of these observations, which for the most part are carried on through a love for the cause rather than from any prospect of gain. Among those who took an active part in the proceedings were Wilder, Hovey, Hyde and Manning, of Mass.; Downing, Barry, Ellwanger, Parsons and others, from N. Y. Perry, Fuller and Quinn, of New Jersey; Mitchel, Hoopes and Meehan, of East Penn.; Knox and Bockstoe, of West Penn.; Elliot, from Ohio; Saunders and Saul, from D. C. Other names escape us at the moment, but enough have been given to show the character of the meeting.—[Am. Agriculturist.

Norfolk, Virginia, sent over a million dollars worth of early vegetables and small fruits to the New York market last year.

A farm of 150 acres, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Louisiana, was recently sold for \$100 an acre.



DAVISON'S THORNTLESS BLACK CAP RASPBERRY.

Joseph Sinton gives the following history of this raspberry:

The first plant of this new raspberry came up in the garden of Mrs. Mercy Davison, in the village of Gowanda, N. Y., about nine years ago, where it still stands a large and thrifty bush. It has borne large and abundant crops of large and delicious berries ever since. Although in many respects like the Doolittle, in others it differs so widely as to warrant the belief that it is a distinct variety.

Like the Doolittle, it propagates from the tips of the canes, and does not spread from the root. The fruit is similar in appearance, and equally large and abundant, but is sweeter, and six to eight days earlier. It is more stocky and tree-like in form, and does not require staking and tying up, to prevent its being broken down by the wind.

Originating, as it does, in this latitude ($42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), it is very hardy, and withstands the severest cold of our winters unprotected. And, lastly, it is *thornless*. This, of itself, is very important, as all know who have had any experience in cultivating the Black Caps; there is no necessity for torn clothing or bleeding hands; ladies can walk among the bushes, wearing the finest fabrics, with impunity—and the most delicate hand can pick the fruit without a scratch.

There are abundant testimonials to show that it is in all things equal, and in many particulars quite superior to, the Doolittle, which was previously the best Black Cap known. We have some plants in bearing, that were planted in 1867; they grew well, and this year [1868] bore a large crop of excellent fruit, larger and better than we have seen from one year old Doolittles, and they were a number of days earlier.

We measured, carefully, the fruit from one bush, and it did not lack a gill of three quarts, and certainly more than a gill was picked and eaten from this bush.

We gave a public invitation through the press, and hundreds came to see them while in bearing, and all will testify to their merits. A richer sight can hardly be conceived, than our bushes presented when filled with ripe fruit, from one hill of which we picked a quart at one picking. The bushes this year are more than three times as large as the last year's growth, and *should* next year produce from six to eight quarts of berries each. The earliest berries this year brought fifty cents a quart in market, and about all were ripe early enough to bring that price.

Colman and Sanders, have been appointed agents for the sale of these plants at \$2 per dozen, or \$12 per hundred.

The Vineyard.

Cynthiana and Norton Grapes.

MR. EDITOR: Does your correspondent who undertakes to make us believe that Cynthiana and Norton's Virginia are one and the same thing, mean what he writes; or, is he only jesting for the sake of bringing out the big guns? I do not class myself among the latter, in a vine view; but, would beg leave to state that, although they resemble each other very much, I will undertake to tell, when tasting the wine, with my eyes shut, and distinguish the vines in the vineyard, with them open.

It might be presumptuous to say that even the wood (when dressing up the eyes for propagating) I would undertake to separate, if they were mixed.

That your correspondent above alluded to, has seen vines fruit, and drank wine of Norton's Virginia, that was called Cynthiana—is very probable; as the strong resemblance gives a fair field for deception.

Much as it has ever been my desire to frustrate the introducing an old fruit under a new name, it is at the same time our duty to protect a distinct variety. The question of the different prices of the vines or the wine itself, has nothing to do with this question among honest men.

Hoping that this matter may be properly and rightly set before the public, I am yours truly.
Bluffton, Mo., Feb. 24th, 1869. S. MILLER.

[Reported for Colman's Rural World, by O. L. Barler.]

DR. WARDER ON GRAPES.

Dr. John A. Warder, in one of his Industrial University lectures, at Champaigne, Ill., talked about grapes in this style:

Every farmer, "and the rest of mankind," should plant a few grape vines. It is a very simple operation, requiring no great amount of skill or labor to plant and train a grape vine, the fruit of which, every body, young and old, knows how to appreciate.

Who has not heard of the famous *Grape Cure*? Who can object to trying it? Almost any soil that has been deeply loosened and moderately enriched, will cause the grape vine to grow luxuriantly.

Pruning and training the vine is a very simple affair. We prune when the vine is in a dormant state—which is in the fall or winter—cutting back to two or three eyes, after the first summer's growth. The next summer, train two strong canes. We now have bearing wood, which needs to be shortened-in to two or three feet in a strong vine. These canes are to be trained horizontally as the arms of the vine, in which condition they may be left for years, unless they need renewal. In the third, and all succeeding years, we train the shoots upward, taking care to remove the super-abundance of the growth by rubbing out, early in the season, and leaving one shoot—say every nine inches—which must be trained upward.

In the fall of this year we commence pruning these shoots (for alternate production of fruit and wood) by cutting one cane about two feet long and reducing the next—the weaker—to a spur of only two eyes or buds. In this way the bearing wood of the vine is constantly renewed.

The mystery disappears when we recollect that all the fruit of a grape vine is produced upon green shoots that grow from the cane of last year's growth. By renewing these shoots annually from below, we can have bearing wood to cover the trellis, and strong, new shoots to clothe the whole with abundance of foliage.

Various modifications of pruning and training have been suggested, and may be practiced; but the most simple, common and successful, is the one here indicated.

He recommended the following varieties: but locality had a great influence on their success or failure:

Concord, Hartford Prolific, Ives, Clinton, Creveling, Martha (white), Catawba, Delaware, Iona, Israella, Isabella, Diana, Herbemont, Alvey. The first four named are hardy: the Creveling not always healthy. Upper Alton, Ills.

Magnificent Success of the Californian Process of Wine Fermentation.

We take the following from the *Weekly Alta California*, of Dec. 26, 1868:

It is more than a year since we commenced in the columns of the *Alta* to urge wine-growers to try the process of fermentation patented by R. d'Heureuse, but we spoke of it as a new idea not to be accepted hastily. The trial has been made carefully by competent persons, and on their assurances we announce to the public that the Californian, or d'Heureuse wine fermentation, is a complete success—so important that it ranks as one of the great discoveries of the age. None of the new ideas of Liebig or Pasteur, in agricultural chemistry, surpass it in importance.

The facts that fermentation depends entirely upon access to atmospheric air, and that the more intimate the contact with the air the more rapid the fermentation, have been stated in our chemical text books for a long time. Alcohol is converted on a large scale into vinegar in a few hours by diluting it with from five to ten times its bulk in water, and letting the mixture run through wood shavings, so that all the particles are exposed to the air. But this exposure to the air has not been tried by wine-makers, or at least not practiced. They feared that the wine would pass beyond the alcoholic into the acetic stage; and it would do so probably if the must had been made to drip through shavings. It has been customary for thousands of years to let the wine ferment in casks or vessels, which were closed except at a small hole, and the sugar was never all converted in alcohol until after the end of a year, and generally, wine is not considered merchantable until it is eighteen months old, but the best is kept until it is many years old.

Age has been considered indispensable, not only to complete the fermentation, but also to clarify the wine and to remove a certain harshness of taste. It was not only necessary to keep the wine, but it required constant attention.—Three or four times a year, it was racked off, or transferred from one cask to another. Casks, storage, labor, skill and interest, contribute to make the management of a large wine cellar expensive.

Mr. d'Heureuse satisfied himself that the fermentation could be hastened greatly by forcing air into the wine; and that the clarification and removal of the ground taste and other unpleasant flavors coincident with rawness would keep pace with the fermentation. In his view the rough taste is due to gluten and other nitrogenous materials which are held in solution in new wine, but when they absorb oxygen by thorough fermentation, they become insoluble, fall down as sediment, and give an opportunity for the development of the delicate bouquet.

This was the theory; but the discoverer found some difficulty before he could induce any one to make a trial. Many trials have been made, however, now, and all have given complete satisfaction. More than one hundred thousand gallons have been fermented by the new process. It has been tried in the wine-cellar of G. Groezinger, of this city; of L. Tichenor, Major Snyder, C. V. Stuart, and Dr. Warfield, of Sonoma, and of J. J. Siegrist, of Napa. A number of the leading wine-growers of Sonoma and Napa have examined the wine, and say they have had enough of the old process. Yesterday, in the cellar of Mr. Groezinger, we tasted Sonoma wine of the vintage of 1868—not two months old—and for clearness, completeness of fermentation, and freedom from ground taste, it was fully equal to any wine of eighteen months that we had ever tasted before. There appears to be no room for doubt about the success of the process or about the correctness of Mr. d'Heureuse's theory.

Accepting, then, the process as a success, we have saved a year's time in preparing our wine for market, and the expense of keeping it for a year. Wine dealers estimate the evaporation at one gallon per month for each pipe of 150 gallons—and this would make the loss from that source amount to nine per cent. a year.—There is always a loss in racking off new wine, amounting to probably three per cent. in a year. Casks cost ten cents per gallon, and the annual interest on them is one cent per gallon. An allowance of as much more must be made for cooperage and decay. The storage costs not less than two cents a gallon, and the attention and racking off in the cellar as much more. The interest is ten per cent. On Sonoma wine worth fifty cents per gallon, the new process saves, according to our calculation, fifteen cents per gallon to the wine-grower, or thirty per cent. of the gross price. This is enough to revolutionize the wine trade. The process will be especially valuable to countries like California, where interest is high, casks dear, and wine cellars few. It can be applied very cheaply, and can be managed with far less experience and knowledge than the old system of racking off; and the wine instead of having a different taste in every cask, as in the old process, is uniform in quality. We consider the discovery of this process in our State, as one of the many evidences of the great intellectual activity of the Californians.

We extract the following also from the same paper:

The success of the d'Heureuse fermentation process is accepted generally, as a fixed fact by those who have examined the wine made by it. Some casks of the vintage of 1868 are to be shipped soon to New York, as the most signal proof of the completeness of fermentation and clarification. No wine younger than a year and a half, made by the old method, would bear shipment. Those who have had the most experience with the new process think it will not only save a year in preparing ordinary wine for the market, but that it may, by careful application, be made to produce all those mellowing influences that have heretofore been obtained only by four or five years of attention. The apparatus for introducing the air is very simple, consisting of a cheap air pump and a perforated zinc pipe. The air rising through the wine in the case makes a roaring like the rippling of a brook over a steep, rocky bed. The air is applied cold. Eastern orders for Californian wines are coming regularly now, but it is said that some of the wines shipped are not of very good quality. Sonoma wines of the vintage of 1868, are selling at from 40 to 50 cents per gallon, at wholesale; Los Angeles and Anaheim wines, which are heavier, command from 30 to 37 cents. Some lots of red wine from St. Helena and from Pleasant Valley, and Muscatel from Napa, have been received, but not in sufficient quantity to make a fixed price. Some Los Angeles brandy has been sold at \$1 25.

The Californian dried figs are taking their place in the market and gradually crowding out the imported article, many of them being decidedly superior in quality to all from Smyrna, save the very best. The raisins generally are inferior to the imported, but they are improving in quality every year. So are the prunes. At first, the farmers did not procure many trees or vines of the best varieties for drying, and they had not the experience and would not take the care necessary to prepare their figs, raisins, and prunes for the market, but the ultimate profit to be derived from getting the best varieties and doing the work in the best manner is becoming evident, and the result will be that no effort will be spared.

Colman's Rural World.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

INCLOSE STAMP.

There is hardly a day that we do not receive a dozen or more letters, requiring an answer by mail. Few, if any, contain a stamp to pay return postage. If we give our time gratis, and spend an hour or two in obtaining the desired information—common courtesy should teach a man that, besides the loss of our time, he should not make a draft on our pocket too. We answer cheerfully, but don't like to pay for the privilege.

CULTIVATION OF BROOM CORN.—We lay before our readers this week, a communication from "Clovergoe," detailing a complete synopsis of the successful method of cultivating Broom Corn. This article now commands from \$100 to \$200 per ton in market, and is in good demand. Mr. John Hutchison, of Syracuse, Morgan, Co., Mo., has been successfully engaged in the business for several years, and is now preparing to put in a heavy crop during the next season. Mr. H. is not only a successful cultivator of the article, but manufactures brooms by the wholesale. His brooms command the highest price in market. Mr. Hutchison thinks that (judging from his own experience) novices in the business should commence on a small scale—otherwise they will be likely to make a failure rather than be successful—say, five or ten acres—a little experience being of inestimable value. We know this to be good advice. Many a business has been unqualifiedly condemned by those who have attempted to make money at something they knew nothing about.

TAKE NOTICE.

We send to every subscriber twenty-four seeds of the Improved Alton Nutmeg Melon, provided stamped envelopes are enclosed to us with the address of the party to whom they are to be sent, written upon them—and not otherwise.

Agriculture and Horticulture in Kansas.

We are pleased to know that the Legislature of Kansas has appropriated \$3,500 for the benefit of the State Agricultural Society, and also \$500 to the State Horticultural Society, to enable the latter to make a selection of Kansas fruits to be exhibited at the Pomological Congress in Philadelphia, next September. We know that the Society will spare no pains to make the best show of Kansas fruits ever made, provided the season is propitious—and we hope it may be, and may we be there to see.

BOOK NOTICES.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY: S. S. Packard, 937 Broadway, N. Y.—This excellent periodical comes to hand brim-full of excellent matter. While its title presents it as The Young Men's Monthly, there is much in it of value to old men—and young women will be greatly benefited by its careful perusal. An article in the present number on Maternal Duties, must come from the soul of a genuine mother. If our women could but know their power here!

"Breathing a Living Soul into dead language," is one of the most beautiful and effective productions of Elihu Burritt's pen.

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION: J. B. Merwin, 704 Chesnut St., St. Louis, should be in the hands of every one interested in the education of our youth.—While Teaching is one of its departments, there are many hints of great value to the trustee, township clerk, legislator, and lover of educational progress. The monthly expositions of questions arising under the operation of the school law, are of great value not only to school officials, but to private citizens.—The style, type, and entire workmanship of the paper, does credit to our State. We cannot conceive that there is a teacher or school officer in the State who can do without it.

THE JOURNAL OF SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY: Wm. T. Harris, St. Louis, is before us. This is one of the most imposing serials on this very imposing subject, that we see. It can be appreciated by but a relatively small number of readers; but we are pleased to know that the students of mental philosophy are on the increase. But few men can be found who can spend so much time, energy, thought and money, on a subject so little calculated to engage the attention of the masses. The Editor deserves well of every thoughtful, attentive person.

RESIDENCE BURNED.—We are sorry to learn that our friend, E. H. Skinner has met with a very great loss. He had just completed a new mansion, more in keeping with his extensive business and his growing family; had moved in, and had his large cellar stored with seedling trees, scions and seeds, when it took fire (we did not learn how), and burned to the ground. Estimated loss \$16,000. Mr. S. has had his life struggles and many reverses, and this will put him back. He is, however, a hopeful man, full of energy and somewhat of a philosopher, and with his active business habits will soon recover this loss also. He was fortunate in having stores of roots and scions in five different cellars, and will be able to fill all orders for root grafts that may reach him through his agent in St. Louis.

OFFICERS OF ILL. STATE AGR. SOCIETY, FOR 1869 AND 1870.—Executive Committee: President, Wm. Kile, Paris. Ex-President, A. B. McConnell, Springfield.

Vice-Presidents—State at large: H. D. Emery, Chicago; 1st dist. A. H. Dolton, Dolton Station; 2nd dist. Moses Dean, Sycamore; 3rd dist. C. H. Rosenstiel, Freeport; 4th dist. Graham Lee, Hamlet; 5th dist. A. J. Dunlap, Galesburg; 6th dist. Emory Cobb, Kankakee; 7th dist. John S. Taylor, Decatur; 8th dist. D. A. Brown, Bates; 9th dist. John H. Spears, Tallula; 10th dist. M. C. Goltra, Jacksonville; 11th dist. C. W. Webster, Salem; 12th dist. D. B. Gillham, Alton; 13th dist. D. T. Parker, Cairo. Secretary, John P. Reynolds, Springfield; Treasurer, John W. Bunn, Springfield; D. B. Gillham, Gen. Supt. of grounds.

Superintendents of Departments for 1869: Class A—Cattle—Messrs. Brown and McConnell; class B & M—Horses, Jacks, and Equestrianism—Messrs. Spears and Cobb; class C—Sheep—Mr. Lee; class D & E—Hogs and Poultry—Mr. Taylor; class F—Mechanics—Messrs. Goltra and Dunlap; class G—Farm Products—Mr. Parker; class H—Horticulture—Mr. Dolton; class I & L—Fine Arts and Nat. Hist.—Mr. Emery; class K—Textile Fabrics—Mr. Webster. Auditing Committee for the Fair—Messrs. Dean and Rosenstiel. Reception Committee—Messrs. Kile and McConnell.

A friend from Allegan, Michigan, informs us that eight families, comprising farmers and mechanics, with a joint capital of \$40,000, are calculating to make a home in Missouri. Well, no State has a brighter future nor a richer and more fertile territory. Our Michigan friends are welcome. Tens of thousands of well-to-do farmers are now coming into Missouri, and immigration was never larger. Let them come! There is plenty of fine land waiting only the industrious hand of a thrifty farmer and the precious seed, to enable "Ceres and Pomona" to pour their golden treasures into the lap of industry and economy.

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER,

March 9th, 1869.

The weather of the week past, has been so capricious; first, a continuation of the cold mentioned in our last, then rain and snow, and now mud—that operations in produce have been almost at a stand-still. Millers still hold off, although sellers would make concessions. So much is said about the coming wheat crop, that it seems to us buyers are going to make it count on change, even before spring has fairly opened. To any one who knows the many hazards to which the crop is yet exposed, and also the fact that all the seed for spring wheat is still in the granaries, this seems the height of absurdity. This state of things has no legitimate bearing on the crop now on sale.—The question for those who have wheat for sale, is simply this: What is the present supply? what the demand? We can see no good reason why wheat or flour should rule lower than two months ago. A great deal of the corn now on hand, will not make a good merchantable article, especially so, in the latitude of central and southern Illinois, or both sides of the Mississippi; but it makes good feed for cattle. Several buyers from Illinois, who have thousands of bushels of corn in shocks, have visited our city to purchase steers—good stock cattle ruling from 4 to 5 dollars, the last figure being the highest paid. The receipts of hogs are light, at firm prices, and store hogs in the country, bring any price a man may have the face to ask. We quote:

TOBACCO—Sound, new lugs, \$4@6; unseal and common—old, \$6@8; sound fillers, \$8@9 50; dark factory, dried shippers, \$9@11; light colored do, \$12@14; medium bright fillers, \$13@16.

HEMP—Good to choice, in limited request; low grades hard to sell. Good undressed brings \$155 per ton.

FLOUR—No sales; holders easier, but could not tempt buyers. XXX, \$8 25; choice, \$9 75@10 25.

CORN MEAL—\$3 25@3 40, country and city kind—dried.

RYE FLOUR—\$6 50@6 75; inactive.

WHEAT—Spring, No. 1 and choice, \$1 30@1 31; white winter (May), \$1 60; choice milling, \$1 88; strictly choice, \$1 90.

CORN—Market firm, but no demand. Poor mixed, 55c; good mixed yellow, 66c; white, 67c.

OATS—Opened firm; 66c for mixed; 69@70c for fancy white.

RYE—Quiet; \$1 30@1 35.

BARLEY—Choice Iowa, \$2 22½@2 25; choice winter, \$2 75.

HAY—\$20@24 for good to choice.

LARD—Firm at 18½@18½c in tes, and 19½@20½c in kegs.

TALLOW—Lower. Sale 21 pkgs prime at 11½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sale 20 head, averaging 160 lbs, at \$11; 5 do, averaging 200 and over, at \$12 ½.

HIDES—In demand: market steady, at 25c for dry flint; 20@21c for dry salt; 11½@11½c for green do.

POULTRY—Nothing to speak of in market. We quote chickens nominal at \$4@4 50 for live and dressed, and dressed turkeys at 14@16c.

BUTTER—Medium grades roll and packed plenty, dull and nominal, at 29@35c; common to fair roll quiet, at 23@28c; strictly prime to choice roll and packed scarce, active and advancing; we quote at 38@40@42c.

EGGS—Supply moderate and demand fair, at 14½c@15½c, shippers' count and recounted.

ONION SETS—Sales 6 bbls at \$6 50 ½ bu.

WOOL—We quote: Tub-washed, 52@54c; do and picked, 54@56c; fleece-washed, 37@45c; unwashed, 27@33c.

VEGETABLES—Nothing done in either potatoes or onions.

DRIED FRUIT—Very dull. Sales 3 sks strictly prime apples, at 12c; 5 sks quarter peaches, at \$4 50; 12 choice halves do at \$2 25.

SEED—Flax, \$2 25@2 35. Sales 18 sks timothy (in) at \$3 60. Very dull.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

During the week, we have noticed the finest droves of shipping steers, mostly grade Durhams, that have attracted our observation for months. Stock cattle and butchers' stock are in good demand, and meet with ready sales. Farmer's should be flush. Fine shipping cattle have sold at \$7; butchers' \$6@6 50; the highest price for good feeding steers has been \$5. Hogs weighing 250@300 lbs, bring \$11; lighter stock sells from \$9 50@10 50. Good mutton sheep, \$3 10@5.

NEWS.

On the 4th of March, Gen. U. S. Grant took the oath of office, and was inaugurated President of the United States. On the same day, and prior to the inauguration, Schuyler Colfax, late speaker of the House, took the oath of office of Vice-President, and is now ex-officio President of the Senate. The following are the Cabinet advisers of President Grant: Secretary of State, Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois; Secretary of the Treasury, A. T. Stewart, the well-known millionaire merchant, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, ex-Gov. Cox, of Ohio; Gen. Schofield still holds the portfolio of the War Department; Hon. J. J. Cresswell, is Post-Master General; Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, is Attorney General; Adolphus H. Boreas, is Secretary of the Navy. A. T. Stewart has resigned, in consequence of an old law, prohibiting an importer to hold a Cabinet appointment; Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, has been nominated in his place. It is said Attorney General Hoar will also resign, perhaps, because the President will make only one appointment from any one State. Lyman Tremaine will probably be made Attorney General in place of Judge Hoar.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS.—From the Directory of the General Assembly, just compiled, the following classification of members is made:

The occupations of Senators are as follows: Lawyers 11; farmers 9; merchants 2; retired 4; agent 1; publisher 1; attorney 1; claim agent 1; wagon-maker 1; tanner 1; physician 1.

All the Senators are married except the youthful Harbino, the staunch advocate of woman suffrage, aged 48.

In the House occupations may be classified as follows: Farmers 64; lawyers 13; merchants 2; physicians 8; attorneys 2; minister 1; clerks 2; druggist 1; teacher 1; civil engineer 1; claim agent 1; smith miller 1; insurance agent 1; brick mason 1; tobacco manufacturer 1; smelter 1; editor and lawyer 1; lumber merchant 1; surveyor 1; miner and smelter 1; wine-grower 1.

The House has 113 married; 14 single. The oldest member is Senator Clark, of Dade, aged 74; the youngest is Representative Heeley, of Clark, aged 24.

Both Houses together have twenty-nine members over fifty years of age, and of these twenty-four are farmers. In the House all over 69 are farmers.

WHEAT CROP.—Farmers everywhere assure us that wheat crops give hopes of an abundant yield. We have inquired of nearly every farmer in this section, and all concur in the expression that if no unforeseen drawbacks occur, the yield will be very large.—[Clarks-ville, (Mo.) Sentinel.]

FROM TIoga Co., N. Y.—Mr. N. J. Colman: The weather, here, is cold, with about one foot of snow, and snowing still. The following are the prices of the articles annexed: Wheat, \$1.85; oats, 65c; corn, 85c; potatoes, 55c; hay about \$13 per ton; beef, 9c. on foot; hogs, 10c. do. Land is worth from \$50 to \$150 per acre. Wm. Livingston, Feb. 21.

NIGHTMARE.—A German named John Hale, residing near Hudson, Mo., shot a fine mare a few nights since. The report being rife that horse thieves were haunting the neighborhood, and hearing a noise about his house at a late hour of the night, he seized a gun and shot at the supposed thief. Upon going to the stable in the morning, he found that he had killed one of his most valuable animals.

THE WEATHER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH THE 5TH, 1869.

The weather this week recalls the old saying—"March comes in like an Adder's head, and goes out like a Peacock's tail." It has introduced itself to our attention as sharply as any adder's head; we hope it will do as said, at the close. The mean is slightly higher than that of last week, but the minimum and range lower; it comes nearer the second week of December than any other week of the season.

On the 27th and 28th it was quite cold, being 8° and 7° at seven in the morning. On the 1st, the wind changed to the South-west, with a corresponding rise in the thermometer. On the 3d the wind was variable, with a slight snow, which has remained on the ground with much tenacity. On the morning of the 4th the wind changed to North-west, blowing quite keenly. On the 5th, with the wind still high, the mercury fell to 4°. There is, at present, no indications of an early change.

Mean of the week, 28.01.

Maximum on the 1st, at 2 P. M., 55°.

Minimum on the 5th, at 7 A. M., 4°.

Range, 51°.



[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: In looking over the list of contents for your issue of Jan. 30th, my eyes rested upon "Beautify your homes"—and I felt a keen sense of pleasure. "At last! at last;" said I. "This is what we want." Ever since I have been a resident of Missouri, and a reader of your paper, I have been wondering why some one did not urge this subject upon the people, and especially upon the ladies, of this new and interesting State. I turned with eagerness to the article and read it. All that was said, was well said. Much of beautiful Christianity, and sweet home influences—but not enough. The appeal for the blooming shrub; the green sward, and sweet flower, does not comprehend half what we need. Will some one with a ready pen to write, and a ready taste to plan, tell us more explicitly, what to do in this matter of beautifying our homes—and how to do it? This is one of the great needs of Missouri. There are rich soils and delightful locations; yet, one coming from the East, will be almost sure to get "homesick," and pine for the beautiful gardens, neat lawns, and clean and orderly yards, of the homes they left behind. "This is a new country," answer many to whom I have remarked upon the rough and neglected state of things. Yes, truly, a new country; and yet here are farms, rich as gardens, and as lovely as you will find in any part of the world—upon which the owners have lived, perhaps ten, fifteen or twenty years—looking as if they had been occupied by a gang of *Hottentots*. And this not 30 miles from St. Louis; one of the most growing cities, and best markets of the United States. Now there must be some reason for this; there is blame somewhere; and I think that I shall not err, when I accredit it to the ladies—the mothers, wives, and daughters of Missouri farmers. Whenever you see a beautiful country home, with its wealth of bright flowers, and sweet odors; its cool arbors, and vine-clad nooks—you may be assured that the ladies of the household interest themselves in the surroundings, and try to make their dwelling-place, home indeed. A beautiful and well-kept home, is one of the most desirable things in life, and also, one of the most profitable—profitable to soul and body. And it is an honor to any lady, not only to superintend the work of beautifying, but to lay aside her gloves and vanity, and take the spade and rake into her own hands and aid in arranging things just as she wants them.—And not only in the mere matter of beautifying home, but in horticulture generally, and not be deluded by the mistaken idea, that it is a pursuit only fit for her husband, or brother, or perhaps even the hired man.

I can speak from the experience of many years. Horticulture is a healthful and interesting study; and, in my estimation, one of the most delightful occupations that a lady can indulge in. I meet occasionally with ladies of culture and refinement who complain bitterly of the want of society in Missouri—or at least in this part of it; and they have reason, too; I feel this want myself very much. Society has a powerful charm for me. But, then, if I cannot have congenial society, I can have a most excellent substitute for it; and so can you ladies, all, if you will beautify your homes and cultivate fruits and flowers, and the love of your husbands and children.

Some ladies have said to me—"Oh, I love flowers, but husband don't take any interest in fixing up things." "Why don't you do it yourself?" I answered. Some have opened their eyes very wide, and looked at me with a most sincere wonder. They evidently thought that I did not appreciate their position in the world. Well, well, if all this silly pride and nonsense, is preferable to beautiful and harmonious homes, let them have it—but to those who would really like to do something, if they only knew how, I wish to say a few things.

Do not plead a want of capacity, until you have given it a thorough trial. Capacities are sometimes very small things, but they grow very readily by cultivation, and expand into a power that astonishes. Try, if you can work fifteen minutes to-morrow; perhaps, by the middle of summer, you can do good service in your garden, or on your lawn, for two hours in the morning early, and two hours in the evening—and the result of this, with what help you can get from husband and others, will astonish you, and add greatly to the beauty of your home.—And, just here, let me say to you, when you complain of your husband for not "slicking up" and planting trees and flowers—remember that there is nothing which so stimulates a man to action in these matters, as a horticulture-loving wife, and to know that when he has spent two or three hours, in digging and carting manure, and fixing nice places for her to plant shrubs, rose-bushes, &c., he has made her happy for the rest of the day, and that he will be repaid by pleasant smiles and beaming eyes, and perhaps something a little more substantial in the shape of nice warm biscuits and honey, with the addition of a cup of cream, for his supper. Now, my husband has one weakness (?) he is so fond of cream; and when he leaves his other work, and comes into the garden, and makes me what he calls a "nest" for some new shrub, plant, or vine, I always skim my very best pan of milk for his supper, and make things in the house just as pleasant as possible when he comes in to rest. I do believe that the happiest hours of our lives have been passed in making gardens and in other horticultural pursuits—and in our little seasons of rest and enjoyment, after our work is done, and when evening comes, we sit down ever so cosy and read agricultural and horticultural papers with an astonishing zest; and talk the items over, and lay plans for future work.

Now, ladies, this might seem a little egotistical

field that needs cultivating; where are the laborers? Mr. Editor, in the name of the ladies of Missouri, call them out. S. H.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

THE "RURAL WORLD."

All that is learned of culture rare,
This "Rural World" doth treat with care.
How turnips grow; what manure sown;
An onion row, or beets put down.
How squashes thrive in early spring;
How keep alive the tender thing—
And then the fruits, both great and small,
The question moots, Which best of all?
The grape vine now, of all the fruits,
Seems still to show a great pursuit:
And we are told how eyes are cut
From wood not old, and buried up
In sand, that's warm, two inches high,
And kept from harm to second eye.
The tiny leaves do now appear,
And hope reveals a tender fear
And watchful care lest blight should come,
And, ruthless, tear it from its home.
It stronger grows—is planted out
In eight feet rows, or thereabout.
When strong enough to leave the stake,
(A little tough)—the trellis make;
Trellis upright, or the slanting,
As deem you right—your way thinking.
With greatest care now train the vine;
With two arms there—straight as a line.
From morn to noon—from noon to night—
'Tis cut and prune, and train aright.
No weeds must grow; no labor's spared;
With plow and hoe the earth's prepared;
That all favor from soil and man,
They may gather it unto them.

Now this work is true and noble,
Aiding to perfection on
God's grand loving gifts of nature,
To man's own sole possession:—

And, yet, with all this care and toil,
By which man must earn his bread,
How many strive to bear aloft
The soul? Have life's lesson read—

That while with all our strength and will
Life's labor we do perform,
To free the soul from plodding care,
That it, too, be growing strong.

And those of us who till the soil—
May we not learn, round all cares
To twine sweetest thoughts of beauty?
Loving intent, or weave prayers?

That with holy aspirations
Our whole being may be filled,
And vines of LOVE and CHARITY
In the "HEART'S garden" be tilled.

ANECDOTE OF SIDNEY SMITH.—It was at this same dinner (at the Foundling Hospital) that the great wit met with a retort that he was never tired of referring to afterward. He had been conversing, in the half-bantering manner in which he was inimitable, with his *vis-a-vis* at the table, a Swiss gentleman of education connected with his country's embassy at the Court of St. James, upon the relative merits of Swiss and English soldiers, and urged the superiority of the latter, inasmuch as they fought for honor, while the Swiss fought for money. "The fact is," answered the Swiss gentleman, "we each of us fight for what each most wants."—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

CURE FOR THE TETTER.—Obtain at a druggist's an ounce of sulphuret of potash: Be careful to ask for this article precisely. Put the sulphuret into a large glass jar, and pour on it a quart of cold, soft water. Stop it tightly and leave it to dissolve. It may be more convenient, afterwards, to transfer it to smaller bottles. Care must be taken to keep it closely corked. To use it, pour a little into a cup, and dipping in it a soft sponge, bathe the eruption with it five or six times a day. Persist, and, in most cases, it will effect a cure. There is indeed no better remedy. Should the tetter re-appear in cold weather, immediately apply this solution, and it will again be found more efficacious. A bath of sulphuret of potash, made as above, and frequently repeated, has cured the tetter in a child after it had spread all over the body.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

LUXURIES.

The article under the head of "Cigar Smoking," in a former issue, by "C.," leads me to write this article.

"C." has overhauled Mr. Smith's expense account pretty effectually. Mathematical demonstrations, made with the care friend "C" has shown, certainly place Smith's smoking luxury in no very enviable light.

But, now, friend "C," smoking is not the only "useless luxury" or needless expenditure that we see around us, that may cause men to "go up."

Do you drink tea or coffee? and, did you ever carefully compute the yearly cost of these useless luxuries? Do you indulge in the luxury of riding in a fine carriage? Do you indulge in the needless luxury of wearing fine clothes—a silk hat and patent leather boots? Cheap outfits are just as comfortable. Do you have a fine house; good furniture and costly carpets? They are needless luxuries. Do you indulge in the use of sugar, syrups, spices and flavoring extracts? They are useless luxuries. Many who have been too poor to use these, live as long and are as happy as we.

Do your wife and daughters wear fine gaiters, fashionable bonnets, and a thousand other little luxuries that go to make up an attire in accord with fashion?

It might have been one or all of these that sent Smith to protest; and it is not at all probable that he was obliged to suspend because he used \$140.40 worth of cigars per annum. And, was such the fact, Smith, we presume, was twenty-one—had a perfect right to smoke, and "go up" also, if he saw fit to do so. We believe it to be a heaven-born right for man to enjoy himself with the luxuries that are about us; if we do not, by so doing, trample upon the rights of some one else.

The showing of the \$1965.60 spent for cigars in fourteen years, "which might have saved his credit," is very much like this:

If Smith had denied himself all the "useless luxuries" we have asked "C" if he enjoys, he might to-day be the richest man in Missouri. It is not the one luxury of smoking, chewing, tobacco; using tea or coffee, or any of the luxuries perhaps that we have named, that would cause Smith to fail.

We feel like according to each and every one, the right to indulge in the good things of this world, as may to them seem best. No abridgment—no legal suasion for us. If you wish to use your coffee, do so—that is your business, and your pocket that must pay the bill. But don't begin a tirade against "cigar smoking," because you don't like the "weed"—'tis ungenerous. OZARK.

TRIMMING LAMPS.—Some always use a pair of shears to trim their lamp-wicks. I never do. A better way, and one which I invariably practice, is to pinch or wipe off the black crust with a piece of paper; you may keep a cloth for the purpose if you desire. You will find that the flame will be perfect in shape, and exactly in the centre of the chimney, and also that the wick will last longer—quite a desideratum in the country, where I have known it to be necessary to harness a horse and drive to town for lamp-wicks.

EGGS from pure bred imported FOWLS.—Houan, Le Fleche and Creve Coeur, \$5 per doz. White Leghorn (yellow legged), \$2.50 per doz. Silver Sebright Bantams, \$3 per doz. Fresh and carefully handled. Address, CHAS. L. GILPIN, mar13-4t St. Louis, Mo.



TO THE WORKING CLASS:—I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to \$5 per evening, is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice, may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cts. Address E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

THE TANITE EMERY WHEEL Cuts fast, does not glaze, gum, heat or smell, and is cheap. For circulars, address THE TANITE CO., Stroudsburg, Pa.

80 ACRES OF CHOICE SEED POTATOES.

Over 200 kinds tested. Every desirable variety for sale. SEND A TWO CENT STAMP FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE before purchasing elsewhere. Early Rose 75 cts. per lb., \$2 for 4 lbs. sent by mail, post paid; \$5 per peck, by Express. White Chili, 50 cents per lb., \$1.50 for 4 lbs., by mail; \$2 per peck, by Express. Climax \$3 per lb. Bresee's Prolific, \$2 per lb. Bresee's No. 4, or "King of the Earlys," at cost. Andes, Davis' Seedling, Early White Peachblow, Garnet Chili, Gleason, Harrison, Orono, Shaker's Fancy and New White Peachblow at 75 cents per peck, \$2 per bushel, \$5 per bbl. Also, Cusco, Early Shaw, Forfarshire Red, Lapstone Kidney, Patterson Blue and Titicaca at \$1 per peck, \$2.50 per bu. \$6 per bbl. Also, Early Goodrich, and many other kinds at 60 cents per peck, \$1.50 per bu., \$3.50 per bbl.

THE BEST VEGETABLE SEEDS

Sent by mail post paid, at the prices given, and warranted to reach the purchaser. Conover's Colossal Asparagus 50 cents per packet; BEAN, Giant Wax 25 cts., Fegee 15; BEET, Simon's Early 15, Yellow Ovoid Mangold Wurtzel 15; CABBAGE, Improved Early York 10, Marblehead Mammoth 25, Fottler's Improved Brunswick 25, Stone Mason 10, Early Winnigstadt 10; CHICORY 10; SWEET CORN, Extra Early Minnesota 25, Russell's Improved 25, Red 25, Crosby's Early 15, Mexican 15, Mammoth 15, Farmer's Club 50. CUCUMBER, Early Russian 10; Egg PLANT, New Black Pekin 25; LETTUCE, Neapolitan 15, Turkish Head 10, Peripignan 10; WATER MELON, Phinney's Early 15, Improved Mountain Sweet 10, Apple Pie 15; MUSK MELON, Early White Japan 15, Christiana 10, Mammoth Minorena 25; PARSNIP, Student 10; PEAS, Drow's New Dwarf 15, McLean's Little Gem 15, Tom Thumb 10, Laxton's Prolific Long Pod 25; RADISH, French Breakfast 10; OYSTER PLANT, 10; SQUASH, Hubbard 15, Turban 15, Para 15, Boston Marrow 10, Mammoth Golden 25; TOMATO, Key's 10, Orangefield Dwarf 25, Foard 25, New Mammoth 25, "Gen. Grant" 25; ALSIKE CLOVER 25; Surprise Oats 25; Mammoth Russian Sunflower 10; Bates' Early Bronze Field Corn 25; Hybrid Yellow Dent Field Corn 25; Potato Seed 25.

L. D. SCOTT & CO., Huron, O.

For Sale—Fruit & Farming Lands.

About 1,500 acres of land on the railroad line from St. Louis to Belmont, in St. Francois County, Mo., well located as to stations. A large portion of the finest quality for fruit growing, and the balance good farming land. There are numerous excellent springs and some good timber on the tract; about 400 acres under fence, and a large amount of land cleared for planting. There is planted in orchard about 150 peach trees, and about 50 apple trees, and in beds over 600 strawberry plants. In nursery are the vines grown from 50,000 grape cuttings, mostly Concord; 3,000 budded peach trees, and a lot of currant and gooseberry bushes. Of buildings, there is a good dwelling house with six rooms (beside several log houses on the tract); a new frame barn with a large cellar and stables underneath, and a large cistern at the end; and sheds and a log barr in yard. Situated within two miles of DeLassus city, to which station the cars are now running. The lands will be sold in parcels or in one body at low figures, together with stock, tools, etc. For further particulars apply to G. W. KENT, Farmington, St. Francois Co., Mo. Feb. 1st, 1869. feb13t

FARMERS' CLUB SWEET CORN!

EARLY,
PRODUCTIVE,
TENDER,
CREAMY,
And DELICIOUS.

TESTIMONY.

Solon Robinson, of the N. Y. Tribune says—
"Your sweet corn is the best variety, all things considered, that I have ever grown."
Hon. Levi Bartlett, Warner, N. H., says—
"The sweet corn you forwarded me, was far superior to three other varieties I grew."
Thos. Meehan, Editor of Gardener's Monthly, says:—
"After it came to table, inquiries were numerous as to where that excellent corn came from."

M. C. Weld, Associate Editor of American Agriculturist, writes:

"It is decidedly the sweetest and best corn I have ever eaten."

Donald G. Mitchell, Editor of Hearth and Home, says: "The corn, I distinctly remember, as being very excellent."

Chas. L. Flint, Secretary of Mass. Board of Agriculture, says:

"It seems to be a decided improvement on our common varieties."

Peter B. Mead, of New York, writes:

"I have no hesitation in saying that it is, on the whole, the best sweet corn I have ever eaten."

Cheney Bros., Silk Manufacturers, So. Manchester, Conn., say:

"We esteem it the very best variety we have ever grown."

This corn is the choice of more than 40 varieties, during fifteen years' search for the best. I propose to make seed sweet corn a specialty, and will gladly pay \$50 for a single ear of a better kind. Sold in my own envelopes only. One package sufficient for 50 hills, 50 cents. 5 packages, \$2. By mail prepaid.

JAMES B. OLCOTT,
BUCKLAND, CONN.

FARM FOR SALE,

In Benton county, Missouri. A FIRST RATE FARM, of 400 acres. 280 improved and in cultivation. 120 fine timber contiguous. Abundance of stock water, besides two wells. Two miles hedge fence (Osage orange). 40 acres fenced in pasture. 112 acres in wheat. 30 acres in meadow. Over 200 acres new land RECENTLY IMPROVED. Will be sold to one purchaser, or is susceptible of division.

This valuable farm is situated directly on the State road from Sedalia to Springfield; ten miles north of Warsaw, Mo.—within one mile of stores, post-office, blacksmith and wagon shops, daily line of stages and mails. A large assortment of farm machinery, tools, and stock, will be sold with farm if desired. Residence new and complete—six rooms. Price \$25 per acre. Enquire of N. J. COLMAN, Rural World office, 612 north 5th street, St. Louis, Mo. feb27-6t

10,000 Early May or Richmond

Cherry trees on Black Morello Stock, 4 to 5 feet, \$25 to \$30 per 100; \$200 to \$250 per 1000. Strong, 1 year old CONCORD Vines, No. 1, \$35 per 1,000; No. 2, \$25 per 1,000; No. 1, 2 years old, \$50 per 1,000. Concord Cuttings, 3 to 5 eyes, \$2.50 to \$4, per 1,000. LIVES, 1 year, \$30 to \$75 per 1,000. Other varieties of Grape at lowest wholesale rates. HENRY AVERY, mar13-3t Burlington, Iowa.

A BIG THING!

I have now on exhibition, at the office of the North Western Farmer, at Indianapolis, a gourd that holds 11 gallons and 3 pints. I have raised this variety for over 25 years, and have used them for Sugar Troughs and Lard Cans, for which they can't be beat. They hold, on an average, nearly two bucketfuls, and are very strong and durable. Price, 25 cents per package. Catalogue Free; which tells how to grow them, and gives price and description of 150 kinds of Flower and Vegetable seed.

Address, WALDO F. BROWN, Box 9, Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio. mar13-2t.

25,000 EVERGREENS!

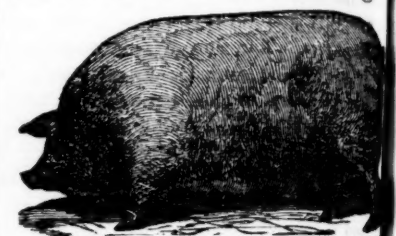
Of Good Thrifty Growth, round form; and hence has plenty of room to make Beautiful Trees. All handled with care, and roots mudded and packed in moss.

Austrian Pine,	2 to 4 feet,	\$20 per 100
" "	4 to 6 feet,	\$30 per 100
" "	6 to 8 feet,	\$60 per 100
White Pine,	2 to 4 feet,	\$20 per 100
" "	4 to 5 feet,	\$30 per 100
" "	6 to 7 feet,	\$60 per 100
Am. Arbor Vitae,	1 to 2 feet,	\$8 per 100
" "	2 to 4 feet,	\$12 per 100
Balsam Fir,	1 foot,	\$6 per 100
" "	2 feet,	\$10 per 100
Hemlock,	2 to 3 feet,	\$15 per 100
" "	3 to 5 feet,	\$20 per 100
White Spruce,	1 to 2 feet,	\$10 per 100
" "	2 to 3 feet,	\$15 per 100
Am. Larch,	2 to 4 feet,	\$8 per 100
" "	4 to 6 feet,	\$15 per 100

A few fine trees of Scotch, and Pinus ponderosa; also a quantity of Mountain Ash. We will ship from Apr. 15th to June 1st. Order now if you want Evergreens to beautify your homes.

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THE ALTON LARGE NUTMEG MELON

GROWN BY
BARLER & CONDON, ALTON, ILL.

This melon combines more desirable qualities than any other now before the public. Its great productiveness, beauty, size and firmness of flesh, make it EQUALLED AS A SHIPPING VARIETY, while its delicate flavor and long bearing season, render it worthy a place in every garden.

DESCRIPTION.—Form, round, regularly ribbed. Size, large, six to nine inches in diameter. Surface thickly and roughly netted. Flesh white, light green, thick, melting, sugary and highly flavored.

HISTORY.—FOUR YEARS AGO the Melon was introduced by I. R. Dunnagan. In 1867 we purchased his Stock of Seed; planted ONE ACRE, and from it FOUR THOUSAND Melons for FOUR HUNDRED DOZ. Last Spring we planted FIVE ACRES. The crop has been a large one, and the most profitable of any we have grown.

When we commenced to ship, July 30th, the price was \$3.00, afterwards it advanced to \$4.00, and now reached \$5.00 per dozen!

TESTIMONIALS.

H. H. Marsh, to whom our Melons sent to Chicago, Sept. 7th, 1867: "Your Melons are the best ever shipped to this town. Save plenty of Seed."

In reply to our letter stating our purpose to try well recommended varieties, he wrote: "Chicago, Sept. 30, 1868.—Plant all the same kind you raised last year. In TWELVE YEARS BUSINESS I HAVE NEVER seen a GOOD A SHIPPING VARIETY. Don't plant any new ones they will not equal your own kind."

We will send Seed, postage paid, at the following rates:

Per pound,	.	.	.	\$3
Per ounce,	.	.	.	30
Per packet,	.	.	.	5

Address, **BARLER & CONDON,**
Upper Alton, Illinois.
Dec. 5.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED,

Just forwarded to us
FROM TEXAS
For sale at Market Price by
Plant Bros., Pratt & Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NAOMI AND CLARKE—The best
two hardy Raspberries, wanted in every garden. 3
good plants of each by mail, prepaid, for \$3. Six of
each for \$5. The Naomi from genuine pure stock—
same as Mr. Knox's. M. B. BATEHAM,
Painesville, Ohio.

MENEELY'S BELLS.

(Established in 1826.)
Bells for Churches, Academies,
Factories, etc., of which more have
been made at this establishment
than at all the other foundries in
the country combined. Materials
used, PURE COPPER AND TIN. All
Bells warranted. An Illustrated
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Containing Practical Directions for
The Propagation and Culture of Fruit Trees in
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By JOHN J. THOMAS.
SECOND EDITION.
Illustrated with Four Hundred and Eighty
Accurate Figures.
In one handsome volume of over 500 pages, and
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ough, practical and comprehensive work publish-
ed. The engravings are not copies of old cuts from
other books, but are mainly original with the author.

A Standard. THE AMERICAN GARDENERS' ASSISTANT,

Containing Complete Practical Directions for the
Cultivation of
Vegetables, Flowers, Fruit Trees,
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GARDENER, SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST.
A new, stereotyped edition, revised, enlarged and
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feb20-3t

CLARKE RASPBERRY.
Large, strong plants, grown out of doors, at \$10 per
100—if ordered EARLY. Also, a few hundred of the
COLFAX STRAWBERRY,
at \$10 per 100. THOMPSON, MYERS & CO.
mar6-4t Brookfield, Linn Co., Mo.

EMPLOYMENT that Pays. For particulars, ad-
dress, S. M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

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S. C. THOMPSON & CO.'S
Great
One Dollar Sale of

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Linens, Cottons,
FANCY GOODS, Albums, Bibles, Silver
Plated Ware, Cutlery, Leather and Ger-
man Goods of every description, &c.

These articles to be sold at the uniform price of
ONE DOLLAR EACH,

And not to be paid for until you know what you are
to receive.
The most popular and economical method of doing
business in the country.

The goods we have for sale are described on printed
slips and will be sent to any address at the rate of 10
cents each, to pay for postage, printing, &c. It is
then at the option of holders whether they will send
one dollar for the article or not.

By PATRONIZING THIS SALE, you have a chance to
exchange your goods, should the article mentioned on
the printed slip not be desired.

The Smallest Article sold for ONE DOLLAR
can be exchanged for Silver Plated Five Bottled
Revolving Castor, or your Choice of a large Variety
of other Articles upon Exchange List.

Comprising over 250 useful articles, not one of which
could be bought at any retail country store for nearly
double the amount.

TERMS TO AGENTS:

We send as commission to Agents—

For a Club of Thirty, and \$3.00,

One of the following articles: 20 yards Cotton, Lad-
ies' Fancy Square Wool Shawl, Lancaster Quilt, Ac-
cordeon, Set of steel bladed Knives and Forks, Viol-
in and Bow, Fancy Dress Pattern, Pair Ladies' extra
quality Cloth Boots, One Dozen large size Linen
Towels, Alhambra Quilt, Honeycomb Quilt, Cottage
Clock, White Wool Blanket, 15 yds. best quality of
Print, 12 yds. Delaine, 1 Dozen Linen Dinner Nap-
kins, &c.

For a Club of Sixty, and \$6.00,

One of the following articles: 42 yds. Sheetting, Pair
Honeycomb Quilts, Cylinder Watch, 4 yards double
width Waterproof Cloaking, Ladies' Double Wool
Shawl, Lancaster Quilt, Alpaca Dress Pattern, En-
graved silver plated six bottled Revolving Castor,
Set of ivory handled Knives, with silver plated Forks,
Pair of all-wool Blankets, Pair of Alhambra Quilts,
Thirty yds. Print or a Marseilles Quilt, Double eight
keyed Accordeon, Webster's National Pictorial Dic-
tionary (600 engravings, 900 pages,) 3½ yds. Doeskin
for suit, &c.

For a Club of One Hundred, and \$10.
65 yards Sheetting, Fancy Cassimere Coat, Pants and
Vest Pattern extra quality, Pair splendid Rose Blank-
ets, Fancy Plaid Wool Long Shawl, Twenty-five yards
Hemp Carpeting, Splendid Violin and Bow, Splendid
Alpaca Dress Pattern, Silver Hunting Cased Watch,
Single-Barrel Shot Gun, Sharp's Revolver, One Pair
Fine Damask Table Covers with One Dozen Dinner
Napkins to Match, Worcester's Illustrated Unabridged
Dictionary, 1,800 pages, &c.

For Additional list of Commissions, see Circular.
COMMISSIONS FOR LARGER CLUBS IN PROPOR-
TION.

Agents will please take notice of this. Do not
send names, but number your Clubs from one up-
wards. Make your letters short and plain as possible.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE OF THIS:
Be sure and send money in all cases by
REGISTERED LETTER, which can be
sent from any Post Office.

This way of sending money is preferred to any
other method whatever. We cannot be responsible
for money lost, unless some precautions are taken to
insure its safety.

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WARRANTED GENUINE.

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Gleason,	2 00 " " \$5 "
Early Goodrich,	2 00 " " \$5 "
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Peach Trees, 12 varieties, No. 1, \$100 per M. Hartford Prolific Grape Vines, No. 1, \$100 per M. Concord Grape Vines, No. 1, \$50 per M. Delaware and Ives' Seedling, each, No. 1, \$110 per M. Doolittle Raspberry, \$7.50; Miami, \$9; and Kirtland, \$10 per M. Davidson's Thornless, \$8 per hundred. Wilson's Albany Strawberry plants, \$3 per M. and \$23 per 10,000; other varieties low. Our trees, vines and plants are well rooted. HANFORD & CO., feb 20-8t] Bristol, Elkhart Co., Ind.

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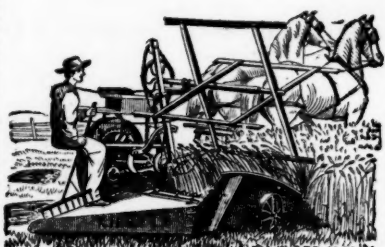
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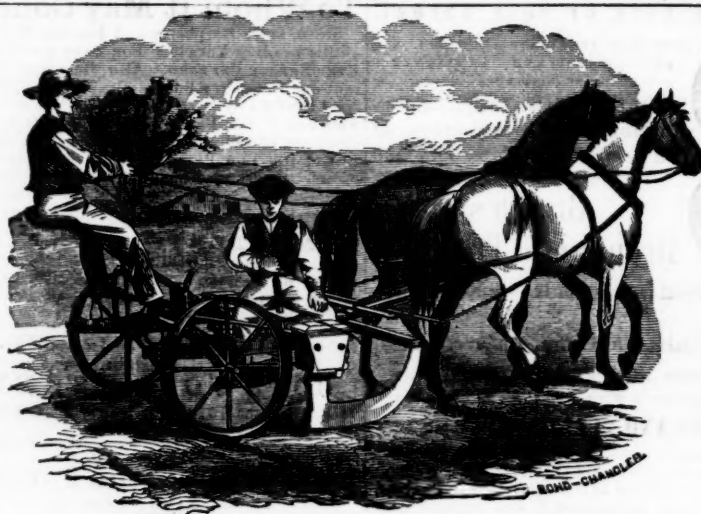
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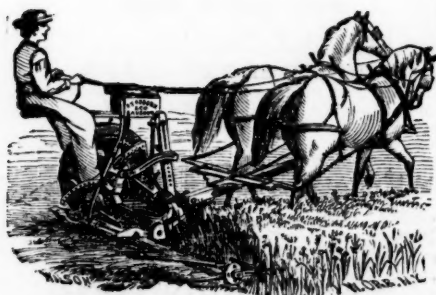
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